AN INVESTMENT IN REAL ESTATE IS easy to "carry." Ad-watching will soon make you "strong enough" to carry a lot of such investment.

The Courier-Journal.

YOUR ADVERTISING PLANS MAY BE little better than "shackles" upon your business—if they are based on only what you can afford to spend."

SENATE FILES.
Return to Office of Secretary of U. S. Senate

VOL. CVIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 14,201. LOUISVILLE, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1907.—10 PAGES. PRICE {THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.

Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Kentucky—Rain Monday. Tuesday fair and colder.

Indiana—Partly cloudy Monday; possibly rain in south portion. Tuesday fair; colder; light to fresh west to northwest winds.

Tennessee—Rain Monday. Tuesday fair; colder in east portion.

THE LATEST.

Striking street car men in two public mass-meetings in Louisville condemned the action of the police and city administration in taking part in the strike disturbance, and in a closed meeting of the union last night decided to submit plans of arbitration to the company, with a provision of arbitration with the national body of all future troubles for one year. Two riots resulting from parades by unions were quickly quelled. Aside from this the day was very quiet. Cars were started from the various barns almost on schedule time.

The Democratic National Committee will meet at French Lick, Ind., on Friday. No formal action will be taken at that time, but applications from cities for the national convention already received will be considered and another meeting of the committee will be called to take action. The cities that wish the convention are Louisville, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, St. Paul, Atlantic City and Milwaukee.

Returning confidence makes the financial outlook brighter than it has been for a week and the only thing that is causing trouble now is the tendency to hoard currency. Henry Clews, in his weekly letter, says that the person who hoards money now should be regarded as a traitor. Millions of gold is now on its way to this country and will help to relieve the situation.

Secretary Cortelyou, with the approval of the President, has announced an issue of Panama bonds to the extent of $50,000,000. The Treasury will also issue interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness to run for one year to the extent, if necessary, of $100,000,000. This action is the result of the series of night conferences at the White House, ending with Saturday night.

President Roosevelt has invited the Governors of all the States and Territories, the members of both houses of Congress and the Inland Waterways Commission to meet him at the White House May 13, 14 and 15, 1908, to discuss the rapid exhaustion of the natural resources of the country and adopt some plan of action for their preservation.

The president of Cornell University delivered an address in New York, taking Gov. Hughes as his topic, in a discussion of the general subject of reform. He said that Gov. Hughes would not lift a finger to get the Republican presidential nomination, but that if the people issued a call for him he would respond with ability and courage.

The new passenger station in Washington was opened for the use of all the roads entering that city yesterday and marks the passing of the historic structures which had been used so long. The new station cost $4,000,000 and many millions more were spent on the approaches and in preparation for the change.

The tightness of the money market prevented much trading in the wheat pit, and although there were many bullish reports of an authentic nature, the advance did not last because of dullness in trading. Little was done in corn and oats, both markets being dull on account of the financial stringency.

Gov. Haskell, of Oklahoma, has issued a call for the first meeting of the Legislature for December 2, but in his proclamation left the place of meeting blank and it is understood that unless Guthrie makes suitable arrangements for housing the Legislature the meetings will be held elsewhere.

Secretary William Howard Taft has reached Vladivostok on his return trip home. He will call on Emperor Nicholas of Russia December 4, leaving St. Petersburg the next day and sailing early in December for America. He has decided not to meet the German Emperor as he at first intended.

Factions in Cuba are split over the time for the next elections and three of them want a postponement for a year, being opposed to the candidacy for the presidency of Gomez. It is believed that dissatisfaction will follow any decision in the matter or regardless of how the election ends.

A real gusher was struck last week in the untested portion of Wayne county and flowed 100 barrels a day, opening a new territory to the oil men. With this exception the week was a dull one and the most interest was shown in the Wolfe county field.

The Republican convention which met at Juneau, Alaska, authorized the new Territorial Central Committee to prepare a call for a convention in May at Ketchikan to nominate a delegate to Washington.

The trustee of the fund for the benefit of the widow of the policeman killed on election day in Lexington refused to accept a contribution from a Republican because a political letter accompanied the money.

DEMONSTRATION THEN DISORDER

Trouble Marks Parade of Strikers and Sympathizers.

Attack On Loaded Car and Police Threatened.

Twenty-One Arrests For Alleged Jeering Day's Totals.

MARCHING MEN UNDER BAN.

Strike Arrests Yesterday.

Central Police Station—Arthur Plasket, Louis Goldstein, John Bush, F. V. Basye, George Reese, W. P. Lawler, Joseph Meddis, Oscar Green, a negro, disorderly conduct; Frank Jaegle, Menie Evans, J. W. Connors and Edward Clarke, drunk and disorderly conduct.

First District—John Beagle, Jr., disorderly conduct.

Fourth District—Clarence Redman, disorderly conduct.

Sixth District—Tinford Bell, A. R. McGinnis, J. H. Jones, J. A. Thompson, disorderly conduct.

Seventh District—William J. Haley and Ridley Rath, drunk and disorderly conduct. D. J. Platt, disorderly conduct.

Although disorder and incipient outbreaks connected with the strike of the street car men yesterday were accompanied by the arrest of only twenty-one, most of whom were taken into custody for alleged jeering at non-union employes of the company, the day was marked by what were and are counted the most serious demonstrations of the strike so far. These were three in number and followed or occurred in the course of a parade of the strikers and their sympathizers and have led the police authorities to issue the order that the strikers shall parade no more.

Special orders had been issued by the police providing that there should be no crowds allowed to assemble. This was done as a measure of protection, the authorities fearing that union workmen, at liberty for the Sabbath, might become inflamed by incendiary speeches and, in numbers, be led to acts of violence. As a whole, however, the day was an orderly one, satisfactory alike to the police and the leaders of the striking men, who have counseled restraint and abstinence from violence.

The parade which followed mass-meetings was allowed to proceed without interference from the police, but when ranks, not orderly at best, were broken at Fourth avenue and Market street, then the crowd was dispersed. In order to retain custody of his prisoner Corp. McElliott was obliged to display his revolver and threaten the most forward of the men and boys in the crowd.

* * *

Discrimination Not Practiced.

Chief of Police Haager last night when asked for a statement concerning the strike situation yesterday, said:

"Considering the fact that the day was Sunday and that so many people were idle, the day passed very quietly save for the disturbances at Fourth avenue and Market street and at Fourth avenue and Chestnut street. We have the situation well in hand. The charge that the police are discriminating against the union men and favoring the company is utterly a misstatement. We recognize no such thing as the Louisville Railway Company in this controversy. We are here to protect the traveling public.

* * *

Will Allow No More Parades.

We od not discriminate against the men, as it witnessed by the fact that we permitted their meetings to take place and large crowds to gather on Jefferson street, notwithstanding the fact that the grand jury asked me on Saturday whether we should not prohibit their meetings. Their gathering at Second and Jefferson streets was the only crowd which we did not try to disperse, although it has been our policy to disperse all crowds during the week. Moreover, we permitted them to parade, and did not interfere until they grew riotous and stoned cars. Then we stampeded them.

"After this there will be no more parades. The intentions of the leaders may be good, but to-day's occurrence demonstrated the fact that, if so, they have no control over the men. We shall interfere with none of their regular meetings, but we shall allow no more parades or crowds upon the streets."

* * *

Parade Ends In Disorder.

Two mass-meetings open to the public, taxing the capacities of Beck's and Germania Halls, and a parade of between 2,000 and 3,000 striking street-car men and sympathizers marked the activities of the striking car men yesterday afternoon. The parade terminated in an attempt to rescue a prisoner at Fourth avenue and Market street at 5 o'clock; when a handful of patrolmen and officers arrested Edward Clarke. Clarke is said to have been in the act of throwing a brick at Patrolman Dalton's head at close range when Patrolman Dalton faced about and put the man under arrest.

When the excited men saw what had happened, a concerted action was made on their part to release the prisoner if possible. The crowd surged forward upon Patrolman Dalton and Detective Sexton as they led Clarke down Market street toward Central station. Curses and brickbats followed the two patrolmen. At this time Corp. McElliott forced his way to their side. Joe Meddis, of 208 Jackson street, was the nearest of the crowd to the patrolmen and detective.

"Take him away from him. Take him away from him," Meddis is said to have shouted in an excited manner.

Corp. McElliott grappled with Meddis and placed him under arrest. This action seemed to increase the disorder of the crowd. Arthur Plasket, a boy nineteen years old, said to have been by the side of Meddis and jeering at them, was seized next by Patrolmen Dalton and Barrett, Dalton releasing his hold upon Clarke. Patrolmen Dalton and Barrett and Detective Sexton then succeeded in breaking away from the crowd. They walked Clarke and Plasket down Market street, while Corp. McElliott followed some distance behind with Meddis.

The crowd then began to direct its attention to Corp. McElliott and his prisoner, Meddis. He had gone but a short distance when the men began to close in upon him and Meddis. They were packed about him closely, making threats and jeering, "dirty blues." It began to look as though a rescue of Meddis would be effected.

* * *

Corp. McElliott Draws Revolver.

At this juncture Corp. McElliott wheeled about so quickly that Meddis was thrown to the ground. The officer struck out with his club at the men nearest him. Sheathing his baton, Corp. McElliott drew his gun.

"Back, you cowardly ———; you've gone far enough," he called.

He had his big revolver leveled in the faces of those nearest him. A wide breech was opened in front of the officer's weapon. The crowd broke for cover, men falling over one another in their haste to escape the range of the gun.

Corp. McElliott dragged Meddis to his feet, but as he turned his back the crowd began to form again on the north side of the street. Corp. McElliott, seeing there was not an officer in sight and fearing that it might be necessary for him to fire into the howling mob of men, took his prisoner into the United Cigar Company's store, at 442 West Market street. As he entered a flying piece of concrete flew past his head and broke into a thousand pieces on the side of the building, narrowly missing a large plate glass window.

Re-enforcements from Central station were hurried to the cigar store and Meddis was safely landed in jail. He admitted having cried to the mob to take Clarke away from the officer. He was slated with disorderly conduct.

(Concluded on 2d Page, 3d Column.)

PROMISES FAIR TRIAL FOR TAYLOR

GOV-ELECT WILLSON MAKES STATEMENT.

DECLARES HE DOES NOT WANT TO SEE FUGITIVE.

MUST BE SPEEDY HEARING.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 17.—Augustus E. Willson, Republican Governor-elect of Kentucky, with Mrs. Wilson, who are on their way to Washington, stopped here to-day with relatives. In an interview this evening, Mr. Willson stated that if William S. Taylor, former Governor of Kentucky, and Charles Finley, former Secretary of State, under indictment for complicity in the murder of Gov. William Goebel, return to the State he intends to see that their lives are protected and that they get an absolutely fair and impartial trial. He declined to discuss the case of Caleb Powers, but declared that he wants him also to have a fair and impartial trial.

Mr. Willson denied the report that he had come to Indianapolis to see ex-Gov. Taylor.

"That report is a mistake," declared the Governor-elect. "I could not come to see Mr. Taylor, who may have a case before me. I do not want to see him now, and I am sure that he does not want to see me. The cases of Messrs. Taylor and Finley, like that of Caleb Powers, are on the court dockets of the State of Kentucky and must be tried just like any other cases. But, if Mr. Taylor and Mr. Finley come back to Kentucky, they must have a speedy trial and a fair and impartial one."

Continuing, he said: "Neither of these men want anything else, as I understand it. The people of Kentucky are tired of hearing of these cases. I shall take my office as Governor December 10, and I cannot act except for the people. When I take my oath of office I will be a sworn officer under the law. I do not intend to act any other way.

"Messrs. Taylor and Finley will come when I send for them, and I will send for them at the proper time. That will be when I find that the court is ready to try them. I shall protect them when they come and shall insist that they have a fair trial. I am convinced that they were turned out of office by fraudulent action of the Legislature after they were elected by clear majorities. All Kentucky knows that as well as I. These men know they will get a fair trial when they return.

"During the four years that I am Governor we are going to have law and order in Kentucky."

William S. Taylor, when seen to-night, reiterated his statement that he is willing to go back to Kentucky for trial when he can get justice. When Gov.-elect Willson's statements were read to him he said that, in his opinion, Mr. Willson has taken the proper view of things.

DONATE SALARIES TO BUILD JAIL

MEMBERS OF TOWN COUNCIL GIVE UP ALL THEIR PAY FOR ONE YEAR.

Terre Haute, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The president and members of the town board of Hume, Ill., have donated their salaries for one year to provide money with which to build a jail.

TO RELIEVE STRINGENCY

Government Will Issue $50,000,000 Panama Bonds.

May Be Used As Basis For Currency.

President Approves Secretary Cortelyou's Plan.

HELP COMING FROM CONGRESS

Washington, Nov. 17.—Secretary Cortelyou to-night made the important announcement that as a means of affording relief for the financial situation, the Treasury would issue $50,000,000 Panama bonds and $100,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, or so much thereof as may be necessary. The certificates will run one issue and will bear 3 per cent. interest.

The Secretary's action in coming to the relief of the financial situation meets with President Roosevelt's hearty approval, and the plan is the outcome of the several White House conferences which have been held within the past few days, when the financial situation was under consideration.

Secretary Cortelyou says that the Panama bonds will afford most substantial relief, as the law provides that they may be used as a basis for additional national bank circulation. He also states that the proceeds from the sale of the certificates can be made directly available at points where the need is most urgent, and especially for the movement of the crops, which, he says, "if properly accelerated will give the greatest relief and result in the most immediate financial returns." The Secretary calls attention to the attractiveness of the bonds and certificates as absolutely safe investments.

* * *

Will Prevent Withdrawal.

Secretary Cortelyou adds that these relief measures will enable him to meet public expenditures without withdrawing for that purpose any appreciable amount of the public monies now deposited in national banks throughout the country. Two Treasury circulars, one inviting proposals for the issue of bonds, and the other asking for certificates, will be sent out under date of November 18.

In his letter to Secretary Cortelyou, approving Treasury plans, President Roosevelt states that he has been assured that the leaders in Congress have under consideration a currency measure "which will meet in permanent fashion the needs of the situation, and which I believe will be passed at an early date after Congress convenes two weeks hence."

The President also calls attention to what is needed most at this time is that the people should "realize how fundamentally sound business conditions in this country are and how absurd it is to permit themselves to get into a panic and create a stringency by hoarding their savings instead of trusting perfectly sound banks."

* * *

President's Letter.

The President's letter to Secretary Cortelyou under date of November 17 follows:

The White House, Washington, D. C., Nov. 17.—Dear Mr. Cortelyou: I have considered your proposal and approve the issue of the fifty millions of Panama bonds, which will be immediately available as the basis for additional currency. I also approve the issue of $100,000,000 or so much as you may find necessary of $50 3 per cent. interest-bearing Government notes, the proceeds of the sale of which can be at once deposited by you where the greatest need exists, and especially in the West and South, where the crops have to be moved. I have learned the leaders of Congress are considering a currency bill which will meet in permanent fashion the needs of the situation, and which I believe will be passed at an early date after Congress convenes two weeks hence.

What is most needed just at present is that our citizens should realize how fundamentally sound business conditions in this country are, and how absurd it is to permit themselves to get into a panic and create a stringency by hoarding their savings instead of trusting perfectly sound banks. There is no particle of risk involved in letting business take its natural course, and the people can help themselves and the country most by putting back into active circulation the money they are hoarding. The banks and trust companies are solvent. There is more currency in the country to-day than there was a month ago, when they supply was ample. Fifty-five million dollars in gold has been imported and the Government has deposited another $60,000,000. These are the facts, and I appeal to the public to co-operate with us in restoring normal business conditions. The Government will see that the people do not suffer if only the people will act in a normal way. Crops are good and business conditions are sound, and we should put the money we have into circulation in order to meet the needs of our abounding prosperity. There is no analogy at all with the way things were in 1893. On November 30 of that year there was in the treasury but $161,000,000 in gold. On November 14 of this year there was in the treasury $904,000,000 of gold. Ten years ago circulation per capita was $23.23. It is now $33.23. The steps that you now take, the ability of the Government to back them up, and the fact that not a particle of risk is involved therein, give the fullest guarantees of the sound condition of our people and the sound condition of our treasury. All that our people have to do now is to go ahead with their normal business in normal fashion and the whole difficulty disappears; and this end will be achieved at once if each man will act as he normally does act and as the real conditions of the country's business fully warrant his now acting. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury.

* * *

Secretary Issues Statement.

Upon receipt of President Roosevelt's letter of approval to-day, the following statement was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury:

The available cash balance of the Treasury, amounting to $240,156,441.85, is, with the exception of a small working balance, now on deposit in national banks in every State and Territory in the Union, thus placing it where it can serve the needs of the people as far as possible under existing law.

The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, has announced an issue of Panama bonds to the extent of fifty million dollars.

He has also, with the approval of the President, availed himself of certain provisions of the law applicable to the transactions of the Treasury in times of emergency. These provisions are contained in Section 32 of the act of June 13, 1898, authorizing the issuance of interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness to run for one year. Certificates bearing 3 per cent. interest will be issued to the extent, if necessary, of $100,000,000.

The Panama bonds will serve as a measure of most substantial relief, for among other things, the law expressly provides that they may be used as a basis for additional national bank circulation.

* * *

Will Help Crop Movement.

The proceeds of the sale of certificates provided for under the above section can be deposited almost simultaneously with

(Concluded on 3d Page. 6th Column.)

ACCEPT CHECKS FOR REVENUE STAMPS

COMMISSIONER ISSUES IMPORTANT RULING.

WILL RELIEVE CURRENCY STRINGENCY CONSIDERABLY.

WHISKY MEN ARE INTERESTED

Cincinnati, Nov. 17.—The financial situation among the local distillers and liquor men will probably find immediate relief from the demand for cash in payment for internal revenue stamps.

Bernhard Bettmann, Collector of Internal Revenue, to-day said he had received a telegram from Commissioner John G. Gapers, in Washington, authorizing him to accept cashier's checks in payment for revenue stamps.

Mr. Bettmann stated that while he was not at liberty to divulge the entire contents of the telegram received by him, he was authorized to receive in payment for revenue stamps checks, drafts, exchange or certificates of deposits from points outside of Cincinnati.

COUNTY TEACHERS FAIL TO GET MONEY

NO EXPLANATION GIVEN BY FRANKFORT AUTHORITIES.

Paducah, Ky., Nov. 17.—[Special.]—Teachers of McCracken and Marshall counties, and it is believed other Western Kentucky counties, failed to get their money from the State Saturday, November 9, when it was due, and they were met with the same response when they called on the County Superintendents last Saturday. Superintendent Billington has requested information from Frankfort about the school money, but has received no reply. The pay is for the quarter. In some cases the Superintendent of McCracken county has issued vouchers, which have been cashed at the local banks as an accommodation to the teachers.

GUTHRIE MAY LOSE

OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE NOT CALLED TO MEET THERE.

Governor Issued Proclamation For Meeting December 2, But Leaves Place Blank.

Guthrie, Okla., Nov. 17.—Gov. Charles N. Haskell late last night issued a call for the Legislature of the new State to meet on December 2. The place where the session will be called is left open. This gives reasons for fear here that the Legislature might be called to meet at some other place than Guthrie if the city does not offer a place for the Legislature to meet at a figure to suit the Governor and the legislators. Shawnee has offered quarters for the State officers and a place for the Legislature to meet free of charge. The Oklahoma Legislature is composed of 109 Representatives and forty-four Senators. The Republicans have only seventeen members of the House and five members of the Senate.

Gov. Haskell does not outline any proposed legislation in the call.

UNCLE SAM GETS TWO COALING STATIONS.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Assistant Secretary of State, Adee, to-night confirmed the Associated Press dispatches from Mexico which stated that the United States would be allowed to maintain two coaling ships at Magdalena Bay, on the coast of Lower California, for a period of three years, provided a like concession was made to the Government of Mexico by the United States.

WELL-KNOWN NEWSPAPER MAN DIES OF TYPHOID.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 17.—Ell P. Smith, vice president and managing editor of the Birmingham News, died at 1:30 o'clock this morning at his home here from a protracted illness of typhoid fever.

Mr. Smith was one of the best-known newspaper men in the State, and took a leading part in public affairs.

PEOPLE MUST EXTEND CALL

Hughes Would Not Lift a Finger For Nomination.

Will Respond With Loyal Devotion To Duty.

President of Cornell Extols New York's Governor.

HIS SERVICE FOR REFORM.

New York, Nov. 17.—In an address at Cooper Union to-night, President Schurman, of Cornell University, discussed Gov. Hughes as a presidential possibility, declaring that while Mr. Hughes "would not lift a finger to secure the nomination," if "the people summon him to service he would undoubtedly respond with loyal devotion to their call."

President Schurman's topic was "A Day of Reform," and after describing the originating causes of the present movement of reform, the objects which it had hitherto gained and the need of further reform, especially of economy in public expenditures, he referred to the part that had been taken in the movement by Gov. Hughes, as follows:

* * *

One Commanding Figure.

"Out of this movement of reform there has emerged upon the political stage one commanding figure. We have made him Governor of New York, but his name and fame have gone out to the uttermost parts of the United States. The investigation conducted by Charles E. Hughes into the affairs of the big insurance companies gave to the movement of reform an irresistible impulse, for it demonstrated by the logic of indisputable fact the havoc which unprincipled greed and gambling were making of funds which had been consecrated by the highest obligations to the protection of the fatherless and the widow.

"But Mr. Hughes not only laid bare the hideous disease from which the world of big affairs was suffering, he prescribed remedies for its cure and preventives for its recurrence. In the exercise of rare constructive statesmanship, he drafted a bill for enactment by the Legislature which placed the vast insurance business of the State, and, indeed, of the United States, on the firm foundation of honor and integrity—and that without any impairment, but with an obvious augmentation of its vitality and efficiency. And then this penetrating legal investigator, this master of the figures and principles of finance; this sane, constructive reformer, resumed the practice of his profession, in which he continued to differ from other eminent lawyers by his refusal to take retainers from corporations or in any other way to fetter his own independence or freedom of action.

* * *

Silent Dignity.

"His name was mentioned everywhere for the governorship. But in silent dignity he diligently attended to the business of his profession. When finally it became apparent through the expression of popular sentiment that his party could win at the polls only if he ran for Governor, he still refused to dicker with the politicians or to hold intercourse with any boss, but calmly awaited a mandate from the people—and from the people alone. The politicians and bosses did not want him, for he was not the type of man to work for them or to further their ambitions of local suzerainty. But they sorrowfully recognized that no one else could get the votes of the people. And the people paid their faithful servant the compliment of electing him alone on his party's ticket.

"This favorite of the people has continued day after day since he became Governor to merit and to acquire in increasing measures the confidence, the admiration and the hearty support of his fellow citizens. You may search all history and you will not find a finer exemplar of disinterested and devoted public service. He has not sought to reward his friends, political or personal, or to punish his enemies. His sole aim has been the best interests of the State, and he has served the State with all his heart and mind and soul and strength. Nothing has diverted him from this object, nothing else has interested him.

* * *

Absorbed In Work.

"For Mr. Hughes is a man not only of tremendous capacity for voluntary concentration, he is a man who involuntarily gets absorbed in the work he is doing. For his consciousness there literally is nothing at present outside the duties of the Governor of the State of New York. Both the functions of that office he discharges to the utmost. Not one jot or tittle of the work of the office to which the people have called him will he neglect or overlook. But he cares for nothing else and thinks of nothing else. It is the easiest thing in the world for him to be a constitutional executive. To the business of his office he gives himself completely and unreservedly.

"And what a man he is for our State to have as Chief Magistrate! A man who has always earned his own livelihood and who naturally sympathizes with all who toil; a reformer with an ardent sense of justice and fair play; a lawyer with an old-fashioned reverence for the Constitution; a man of affairs who handles figures with the skill of a trained accountant and grasps the principles of business like a merchant; a statesman of poise, self-control and moderation who, while intensely loyal to the details of individual initiative and local self-government which have made our republic the marvel of nations, recognizes the need, under present economic conditions of public protection against the tyranny and oppression of corporations. Such a Governor, so progressive, fair and sane, was happily destined to settle in our State the great national question of the control of public service corporations. And the law he drafted and got enacted by the Legislature is likely to serve as a model to all the States of the Union.

* * *

Not Seeking Presidency.

"There is much talk to-day about making Gov. Hughes the next President of the United States. But the Governor is too busy and too deeply engrossed in the duties of his office to speak or think of anything else. Some things, however, are perfectly clear. Gov. Hughes will not lift a finger to secure the nomination. And his nice sense of what is due to the State of New York from the officials he has appointed has led him to forbid them making any effort to advance his own political fortunes. Nor would a man like Gov. Hughes want a nomination at the hands of the bosses. On the other hand, if the people summon him to service he would undoubtedly respond with loyal devotion to their call, though with a feeling of deep responsibility.

"But if the people want him for higher service it is for them to take the initiative and extend the call. He would not accept an invitation from the bosses. And the call of the people would make the intervention of the bosses unnecessary. Gov. Hughes' confidence in the people and his devotion to the people's interests are unbounded; he will spend and be spent for them; but he will not serve or recognize any other political master. His political future is in the hands of the people. Let the public say what they want."

$500 STOLEN FROM A SUGAR BOWL

BOARDING-HOUSEKEEPER LOSES HOARDED CURRENCY.

PEARL BUTTON LEADS TO NEGRO GIRL'S ARREST,

CHARGED WITH THE THEFT.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 17.—[Special.]—A large pearl button furnished the clue on which Detectives Veal and Johnson arrested Henrietta Edwards, a negro girl, on the charge of being the burglar who entered the boarding-house of Mrs. W. C. Biggerstaff last night and stole $260 which was hidden in a sugar bowl in the china closet. The burglar, in escaping, dropped a purse containing $247.50, which was also in the sugar bowl.

In examining the premises last night the detectives found a large pearl button lying on the floor of the dining-room near the china closet. The button did not belong to any of the residents of the house, and the detectives set out to find a person who had lost a pearl button. In pursuing their investigations the officers went to the home of Henrietta Edwards' mother, who is employed as a servant in the Biggerstaff house, and while there noticed that the woman's daughter wore a cloak adorned with buttons said to be like the one found, and one button is said to have been missing from the cloak. The button the officers had was tried on the cloak and they say it fit the place in the cloak from which the missing button had been torn. The girl was arrested and denied being guilty.

KILLS TWO MEN STEALING CHICKENS

PROPRIETOR OF POULTRY FARM FIRES ON THIEVES WITH FATAL AIM.

New York, Nov. 17.—Lyman J. King, proprietor of a poultry farm in the Bronx, has been missing chickens recently, and when an automatic alarm woke him early to-day he seized a revolver and, hurrying outdoors, fired on two forms outlined in the moonlight. Bruno Puella, twenty-two years old, of Yonkers, fell dead with a bullet in the head. Parlo Lagenia, about the same age, received a bullet in the side, another in the leg, and, as he fled, a third in the back, which killed him.

King surrendered to the police.

OUR JAIL SYSTEM NATIONAL DISGRACE

DECLARES MAN WHO INVESTIGATED CONDITION OF PRISONS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 17.—Amos W. Butler, of Indianapolis, a member of the special committee chosen by the National Prison Association to investigate jails in every State and Territory in the Union, in an interview to-night, declared that "our jail system is a national disgrace."

Mr. Butler, who also is Secretary of the National Prison Association, says that the report of the committee is completed, and at a meeting to be held shortly recommendations will be made for the improvement of the jail system in the United States. In the interview, Mr. Butler says the entire jail system is wrong, especially the indiscriminate mingling of the sexes. Over 400 jails were investigated by the committee, according to Mr. Butler.

AGED TRAPPER KILLS HIMSELF WITH RIFLE

MAN EIGHTY YEARS OLD COMMITS SUICIDE BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH.

Madison, Ind., Nov. 17.—[Special.]—Lewis McKay, eighty years old, a respected farmer, hunter and trapper, and well known in the South, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head with his rifle. Ill-health is believed to be the cause.

AGAINST CITY'S ADMINISTRATION

Union Men Charge Unjust Discrimination.

Prepare Arbitration Proposition To Offer Company.

Day Sees Schedule Service On Some Lines.

MORE STRIKEBREAKERS HERE.

Two well-attended public mass-meetings were held in the interests of the striking street car men at Beck's Hall and Germania Hall yesterday afternoon, at which the sentiment of the strikersstrikers and their sympathizers was expressed and a strong feeling voiced against the city administration for the arrests and suppression of strike demonstrations.

At a third meeting, held by the street car men's union behind closed doors last night, it was decided to propose to the company plans of arbitration by a committee of five, two men to be chosen by the company, two by the union, and these four to select a fifth. To this is to be added a clause providing arbitration of all difficulties within a year to come between the company and the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes.

Mayor Grinstead, in answer to the charges of police interference, declared that the police were favoring neither side in the controversy and taking no part in it except to safeguard the interests of the public using the cars and the preservation of private property.

Little trouble was experienced at the various car barns, cars being sent out almost on schedule time on the lines used; but no additional lines were opened yesterday. A few cases of wire-cutting and burning down of poles were reported, and rewards were offered for the conviction of the guilty persons. All car service was discontinued, at the request of the police, after sundown.

There were a few defections from the ranks of the strikers reported yesterday, and about fifty additional strikebreakers reached the city from Chicago. Another consignment of 100 is expected to-day. Counter claims of nonunion men added to the union leaders.

* * *

Perfection of Service Sought.

At the offices of the Louisville Railway Company last night the situation from the standpoint of the company was stated as follows:

"The efforts of the company to-day have been directed toward perfecting the already existing service, rather than toward enlarging it. We realized that there would be less demand for cars to-day than during the week days, and therefore aimed to run what lines we had upon schedule time or as near schedule as we could. In this we were eminently successful, and were able to run our cars almost upon schedule time.

"We wish to thank the police for their excellent service to the traveling public in preventing all violence and insuring peaceful conditions throughout the city.

* * *

Wire Cutting Chief Trouble.

"Our chief trouble has been caused by the cutting or burning down of wires, even after the cars were running. This is a penitentiary offense, and for conviction of the persons perpetrating it we offer a liberal reward.

"During the day a number of striking motormen and conductors asked to be re-admitted into our service. Some of them, if their records were found to be good, were accepted; others were rejected. We expect another company of one hundred men from Chicago Monday morning.

"At the request of the police department, the company decided to obviate all danger of disturbances during the night by discontinuing its operation on all lines after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. All cars, so far as possible, were stalled in the barns at that hour."

* * *

Wires Cut and Tracks Soaped.

The cases of wire-cutting referred to occurred at Eighteenth and Foree streets, at the Goss-avenue loop and near Fontaine Ferry Park. In some cases the wires had been cut and in others the poles sustaining them had been burned. Detectives have been put upon the trail of the offenders and a reward has been offered for their conviction.

The tracks on the Highland Park line were found to be heavily soaped for about 100 yards just south of the Central Stockyards. The first car reaching that point came to a stop, the wheels refusing to "bite," whirring loosely over the greasy track. The supply of sand upon the car was found to be insufficient for further progress, and it was necessary to sprinkle and scour the tracks free of soap for 100 yards before the traffic over them could be resumed.

* * *

Commons Expresses Confidence.

Ben Commons, international organizer, here directing the strike, last night gave out the following statement:

"After the third day of the strike I feel the climax has been reached, which assures us of the ultimate success of our cause. The company operated out of all the barns ninety-eight cars Saturday. Some of the cars were only operated over part of the route. Considering the number of cars operated yesterday, I am convinced that the public in general is sympathizing with us. No doubt the Sabbath day had its good effects, for it encroached upon the lines of the nonunion men, by swelling the list of strikers with twenty nonunion

To-day's Bulletin.

75c

For Felt Hat Shapes in this season's style and all the wanted colors. Always sell at $1.50.

John C. Lewis Co.
(Incorporated)

Phone Orders Filled.

men, who left the employ of the company and entered our organization.

* * *

Watchword, Law and Order.

"The meetings held yesterday were monstrous in size in the face of the strict police regulations which kept many of our citizens from attending the gatherings. Conservatively speaking, hundreds of people had to be turned away from lack of space. The motto of all was law and order. The attentive hearers heard the remarks with applause. After the meetings adjourned from Beck's and Germania halls the two audiences were met with a brass band. Men, women and children marched hand in hand through the city's streets. When passing the City Hall and courthouse they gave vent to a shout for justice which re-echoed time and again from the portals of the Jefferson county courthouse. Let us hope that their petition will be answered speedily. I desire to express my gratitude to a grateful public, which has so liberally refrained from patronizing the company."

* * *

"Situation In Hand"—Grinstead.

Mayor Grinstead last night made the following statement in regard to the strike situation:

"We have the situation well in hand and are keeping the peace well. The city authorities are looking after the interests of the 250,000 people of Louisville and their welfare and comfort. They are taking no hand in the controversy itself, but are protecting only the traveling public. The street car lines are public utilities, and the people must be permitted to use them. The protection of the police is therefore extended to the people riding upon the cars and will continue to be so extended. I am making this statement because it has been said that the police department has been helping the street railway company, whereas, as a matter of fact, the police department is taking no part in the controversy, but is simply protecting the interests and property of the public. We shall continue to preserve the peace and to suppress disorder of all kinds."

* * *

Quiet Day At All Barns.

A quiet day was passed at all of the car barns yesterday, no violence of any kind having occurred, and but few arrests being made. The efforts of the company were directed more toward perfecting the service on the cars in use on Saturday than toward operating new cars. At most of the barns the cars were sent out on regular schedule, varying from a four-minute to a ten-minute headway, and cars were run on the Fourth avenue, Second, Main, Preston and Eighteenth, West Walnut streets, East Broadway and West Chestnut street, West Broadway, Market and Shelby streets and Portland avenue lines. The Twelfth-street line and the Green and Bank-street lines were not operated, and the car barn at Seventh and Myrtle streets, where the Brook street cars are usually stalled, sent out no cars at all. There were guards of police stationed at all the barns in anticipation of trouble resulting from the day of general unemployment, but no arrests were made in the immediate vicinity of the barns.

* * *

More Strikebreakers and Cooks.

There were a few cases of cutting and burning down wires, and in one instance the tracks were soaped for several hundred yards to prevent the passage of cars. For these last offenses several detectives were detailed to ascertain the culprits, and rewards were offered for the conviction of the persons responsible. About fifty strikebreakers were imported from Chicago and Indianapolis yesterday morning, including several cooks to supply the men at the various barns with food. In several cases former employes of the company, the barn foremen say, applied for re-admission yesterday, and some of them were taken back. All service was stopped at 5 o'clock, to be resumed at 6 o'clock this morning.

The largest detachment of police was stationed at Fourth avenue and C street, where Capt. Wickham, three lieutenants and three corporals were in charge of forty patrolmen. Of these two were sent out with each car, and several arrests were made by them. An automobile containing four detectives patroled the immediate vicinity of the barn and served as a patrol wagon to convey the arrested men to the Sixth district police station when the regular wagon was out on a call.

The cars were run almost on schedule time from this barn, those of the Fourth avenue line being somewhat behind time, owing to the larger number of park cars which were put into service yesterday. The schedule for the Fourth-avenue line was on a four and a half-minute headway, as against the regular four-minute schedule, and that of the Second-street line was on a six-minute schedule. Both lines will be operated on the regular schedule to-day. Three old employes, it was reported, joined the thirty who had remained loyal at this barn yesterday, and fifteen new strikebreakers were received, together with two extra cooks.

* * *

Defection of Strikers Reported.

At Thirteenth and Main streets everything was unusually quiet. The cars were sent out on a ten-minute schedule on the Main-street line and on the Preston and Eighteenth-street line. No Twelfth-street cars were sent out. During the day two strikers, it is said, came back into service and four more have promised to return to-day.

At Twenty-eighth and Walnut streets the cars were sent out on an eight-minute schedule. During the morning one former employe is said to have deserted the strikers, and five more promised to be on hand early this morning. Fifty-five of the old hands had remained loyal to the company at this barn from the beginning.

Everything was reported quiet at the barns at Eighteenth street and Broadway and Baxter and Highland avenues, and cars were sent out on ten-minute schedules from both. Seventy-eight of the former employes were reported to be working at Baxter and Highland avenue barn, and two cooks were received there to provide for the strikebreakers.

Quiet was reported at the barns at Thirty-first street and Portland avenue, at Shelby street and Ormsby avenue, at Twenty-fifth and Market streets and at Twenty-sixth and Chestnut streets. In each case the cars were run on a ten-minute schedule. The Green and Bank street cars were not sent out. Two arrests for stone-throwing were reported by cars coming in at the Twenty-sixth and Chestnut-street barn.

Everything was quiet at the barn at Seventh and Myrtle streets, the home of the Brook-street cars. Two policemen were on guard here, but all the old employes at the barn had been sent out to the barn at Fourth avenue and C street.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

BRYAN AGAINST FIELD

THOMAS TAGGART SIZES UP PRESIDENTIAL RACE.

Ownership of Railroads Will Not Be Favored In Democratic Platform.

New York, Nov. 17.—Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, chairman of the Democratic Committee, who arrived here to-day, said that in the matter of possibility for the Democratic nomination in 1908, "it was virtually Bryan against the field." He added:

"I don't think that there is any doubt that William Jennings Bryan will be nominated, if his name is mentioned in the convention."

Of the Republican possibilities Chairman Taggart said:

"Gov. Hughes is thought a great deal of out my way. The people think he is an honest man. As for President Roosevelt, I take him at his word. He said that he would not take a third term, and I measure him by that."

Of the next Democratic national platform Mr. Taggart said:

"Regulation of the trusts and the tariff will be the principal issues. I mean the regulation of trusts, not the annihilation of the business. We will favor the regulation of railroads; not the ownership of them. Ownership of the railroads, I know, is not at the present time in Mr. Bryan's mind."

KINGS AND QUEENS GALORE AT TABLE.

Royal Dinner At Windsor With Many Celebrities Present.

Windsor, Eng., Nov. 17.—To-day will long be remembered in Windsor as the occasion of an event probably unique in history. At Windsor Castle a luncheon was served in the state dining-room to a party consisting of three Kings, five Queens and sixteen Princes and Princesses.

The royal guests were the King and Queen of England, the Emperor and Empress of Germany, the King and Queen of Spain, the King of Portugal and the Queen or Norway. Several interesting photographs of the group of monarchs and then of the entire party were taken.

The royal borough was unusually lively with crowds of sightseers, watching the arrival of the royal guests and the other incidents connected with such an unusual gathering.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S NEW AEROPLANE FAILS.

Paris, Nov. 17.—M. Santos-Dumont made an unsuccessful attempt to-day to win the Arch Deacon prize of $10,000 for the first aeroplane to complete a circular kilometre in the air. He made use of his new butterfly-shaped machine. He succeeded only in making several short flights, and it was plain that the motor was not powerful enough to drive the aeroplane.

FRENCH NAVAL OFFICER SOLD IMPORTANT PAPER.

Toulon, Nov. 17.—From evidence obtained by a detective, it now appears that Ensign Charles B. Elmo, of the French navy, who was arrested last month, charged with being a spy, sold a confidential pamphlet containing the principles of the new naval tactics, for $6,000. As a result of this revelation two naval officers have been commissioned to conduct a special inquiry as to how Ulmo obtained the pamphlet.

WHERE DO THE PINS GO?

[New York Evening Post.]

What becomes of the pins is a question which grows more and not less perplexing. In spite of inventions for doing away with their use, in spite of the simple-life doctrines which would eliminate pins altogether, we continue to use and lose more and more of them. Between 1900 and 1905, as a brand-new census bulletin shows, our manufacturers very nearly trebled their output of what is known as the "common pin of North America" alone. Yet, in spite of this increase, at least twenty-five times greater than the growth of our population, we imported more pins at the end than at the beginning of the five-year period. Is there any man or woman in this country who has reason to think that he or she uses nearly three times as many common pins—hairpins are a different matter—as five years ago? The census figures show it, and, the compiler adds, as if nineteen billion pins were a scant annual allowance, that they "do not represent the total output of these articles." The utter ruin of the button manufacturers seems to be the only tenable hypothesis. But the button-makers come up smiling with thirty-seven new factories built since 1900 and an increase from seven to eleven millions in the value of their product. We are willing to believe anything in reason about the growth of our manufactures, but until an explanation comes from Washington, we draw the line at swallowing the eighty-seven million gross of new pins which the Census Bureau has brought us.

CLEARED AWAY

Proper Food Put the Troubles Away.

Our own troubles always seem more severe than any others. But when a man is unable to eat even a light breakfast, for years, without severe distress, he has trouble enough.

It is small wonder he likes to tell of food which cleared away the troubles.

"I am glad of the opportunity to tell of the good Grape-Nuts has done for me," writes a N. H. man. "For many years I was unable to eat even a light breakfast without great suffering.

"After eating I would be suddenly seized with a terrible attack of colic and vomiting. This would be followed by headache and misery that would sometimes last a week or two, leaving me so weak I could hardly sit up or walk.

"Since I began to eat Grape-Nuts I have been free from the old troubles. I usually eat Grape-Nuts one or more times a day, taking it at the beginning of the meal. Now I can eat almost anything I want without trouble.

"When I began to use Grape-Nuts I was way under my usual weight, now I weigh 30 pounds more than I ever weighed in my life, and I am glad to speak of the food that has worked the change."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

DEMONSTRATION THEN DISORDER

(Continued from First Page.)

Clarke was charged with disorderly conduct and drunkenness.

This trouble, the most serious of the strike so far, was participated in by a crowd estimated at 2,500. It took place immediately after the parade of union men and sympathizers had disbanded. The long line of men, boys and a few women fell in behind Duncan's band in front of Beck's hall at the close of the two open mass-meetings. Down Jefferson street at 4:30 o'clock the crowd marched, singing and cheering. Most of those marching wore "I Will Walk" badges, which were distributed at Beck's and Germania halls. As the parade went along the street it grew in numbers. When the band turned in Fourth avenue it packed that street from curb to curb from Green to Jefferson streets. Carriages and wagons stood still at the curb to allow the procession to pass. On Jefferson street many people hung out of windows, waving their handkerchiefs and cheering.

* * *

Fourth-avenue Car Attacked.

As the crowd reached The Seelbach a Fourth-avenue car was seen beyond Chestnut street. Small boys and men were seen to arm themselves with stones from the loose earth thrown up where the wires are being placed underground. When the car, No. 1031, manned by strikebreakers, reached the Fourth-avenue entrance of the Customhouse stones were thrown through the windows of the vestibule. The crowd surged toward the car, those in the rear pushing to the front.

The car was filled almost to its seating capacity, and the passengers became panic-strucken. Women pushed and crowded to the back platform. Fearing that they would be trampled by the mob, Corp. Moriarty forced the excited passengers back in the car, calling to them to sit low on the seats. Many women threw themselves flat in the aisle, in spite of their Sunday attire. The crowd was large enough to tear the car to splinters in a few seconds. The street was packed with people.

At the front of the car, where the attack was made, was Patrolman McLaughlin. With stones hailing about him, he forced the motorman into the vestibule and kept the mob from attacking him. The signal was given to go ahead. The car began to gain speed and the crowd scattered in all directions. They were kept from boarding it by Corp. Moriarty on the back platform and Patrolman McLaughlin on the front. Corp. Moriarty was struck several times, but escaped serious injury.

The trouble in front of the customhouse occurred at 4:55 o'clock. Daylight was fading and the street lamps had been lighted. No arrests were made. W. Lewis was the conductor on the car. Inspector Lee was also aboard. The motorman was a strikebreaker and his name is not known. The car was out later than was at first anticipated, it being delayed by heavy traffic. On its trip back to the barn it was accompanied as far as Broadway by a patrol wagon filled with patrolmen.

After the disturbance in front of the customhouse the crowd turned west on Chestnut street. Here it was split in half, more than 1,000 remaining about the scene of the first big demonstration of the strike.

* * *

Interurban Car Backs To Safety.

At Sixth and Chestnut streets interurban car No. 925, of the Taylorsville road, encountered the crowd. Stones began to fly, but missed their aim. There were no police on the car. The few passengers scurried out the door of the car and fled up Sixth street. As the crowd approached the motorman reversed his current and backed rapidly out Sixth street. The crowd was soon left far behind.

As the army of men and boys now turned in Sixth street they became more boisterous. At Walnut street Walter Porter, whose address was not learned, dropped to the street from exhaustion. He was carried to the sidewalk, while the men swept on down the street. As the crowd passed the Courthouse they saw the waiting automobiles used by the police in answering riot calls. The station reserves came out and viewed the excited and cheering men.

Another turn was made at Market street and the parade turned east again. At Fourth avenue the band stopped playing and the parade came to a stop. There were no leaders, and during the efforts of the police to disperse the men the riot at Fourth avenue and Market street occurred.

Early in the afternoon the crowds in front of Beck's and Germania halls were kept moving constantly. Later, however, the men were allowed to congregate on the sidewalks. Ty the time the parade was started the sidewalks were packed.

* * *

Highland Park Service Stopped.

Service to Highland Park was discontinued at noon yesterday on account of the condition of the track near Highland Park. Several telephone poles were placed across the tracks and the rails soaped for quite a distance. In the afternoon the cars on the Second-street line ran only to Second street and Shipp avenue.

The driver of a delivery wagon belonging to the National Ice Cream Company is said to have refused to move his wagon from in front of a Second-street car at 1 p. m. yesterday. The police on the car gave chase, but were unable to catch the offender.

William McPherson, of 1136 First street, was thrown from his horse in front of Taylor's drugstore, on Fourth avenue, between Jefferson and Market streets, yesterday morning at 8 o'clock and was perhaps internally injured. McPherson's horse shied at a street car which was passing, it is said, at a high rate of speed. His foot caught in the stirrup and he was dragged several feet. The hind feet of the horse trampled on his stomach. Spectators carried him into the drugstore, where he was attended and later taken to the City Hospital.

* * *

Business Man Arrested.

F. V. Basye was arrested yesterday afternoon at Second and Jefferson streets by Corp. McElliot. He was taken to the county jail and charged with loitering. The police say that he refused to move on when ordered to do so. Mr. Basye says he was on his way to the theater and stopped at the corner for a few minutes. He says he was doing nothing and his arrest was uncalled for.

Oscar Green, colored, and James Bush were arrested yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at First and Jefferson streets, charged with disorderly conduct. It is alleged that they jeered at the police who were dispersing a crowd. Fifty minutes later Monie Evans and J. W. Connors were arrested by Corporals DeMarsh and Dalton on First street, between Market and Jefferson streets, and charged with being drunk and disorderly. A crowd gathered around them.

Alleged to have refused to move his wagon from in front of a car, Louis Goldstein, was arrested at Preston and Walnut streets at 8:15 o'clock yesterday morning. He was charged with disorderly conduct.

John Beagel, Jr., was arrested at Spring and Payne streets at 11:15 o'clock yesterday morning. He was taken to the Clifton police station and charged with disorderly conduct. The police claim that he was yelling at those in charge of a car which was passing at the time.

* * *

Many Alleged Jeerers Arrested.

Two out of three sympathizers of the union who are said to have taunted nonunion street car operators on Main street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth, were put under arrest yesterday afternoon. Two of the alleged offenders made their escape, while the other one, Clarence Redman, was put under arrest. He was arrested by Patrolmen Driscoll and Clark, after being chased up Twenty-fifth street, between Main and Rowan. Redman gave his address as 2103 Bank street, and said he was in sympathy with the union strikers. He is eighteen years of age.

One of the two who first made their escape was captured about a half-hour later. He was caught on Main street, only a few blocks away from the scene of the incident, and gave his name as William P. Lawler. His capture was made by Patrolmen Cannon and Murphy at 3:45 o'clock, and he was taken on one of the street cars to the barn at Thirteenth and Main streets. From there a call was sent in to Central station, and on the arrival of the patrol wagon Lawler was taken to jail. Both Lawler and Redman refused to tell who the third person was.

A disturbance occurred on Fourth avenue, near Central avenue, at 2:40 o'clock in the afternoon, when the strikebreakers who were operating the cars to and from South Louisville were jeered by four or five persons who had assembled. The jeering was reported by the conductor of one of the cars to the Fourth-avenue car barn, and Patrolmen Kneisler and Hepp were sent to the scene. On their approach the men scattered, and J. H. Jones was the only one arrested. He gave his age as seventeen years and his address as First and Kentucky streets. He was taken to the Sixth district police station, where the charge of disorderly conduct was registered against him. Capt. Wickham followed the two patrolmen at a distance when they went to the street corner, and, catching sight of two fleeing men, pursued them. He came up with them and demanded their surrender. They gave their names as Tinford Bell and A. R. McGinnis. They were taken to the Sixth district police station, where they, also, were charged with disorderly conduct.

* * *

Taunting of Conductors Charged.

Two arrests were made at Twentieth and Chestnut streets at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The men arrested gave their names at W. J. Haley and D. J. Piatt, and the charge against each was jeering at the conductors on the passing cars. The arrests were made by Patrolmen Edwards and Garbet. Haley is said to have stated that he was an employe of the Big Four railroad, and that he sympathized with the strikers. Both men were taken to the Seventh police district, where they were charged with disorderly conduct.

Riley Rath was also taken to the Seventh district station and slated for disorderly conduct, it being alleged that he taunted conductors at Preston and Jefferson streets. The arrest of Rath was made at the street corner on which he was standing, but he was taken across the city in one of the Jefferson-street cars to the Seventh district station.

On the charge of jeering at a car passing on Second street, near Avery street, M. Thompson, aged thirty-five years, was arrested at 2:45 o'clock in the afternoon. Lieut. Dalton was at the time on the car, and, having it stopped, hurried over and arrested the man. Detectives Sexton and Speed, who came along in an automobile, took him to the Sixth district station, where he was charged with disorderly conduct. It was said that Thompson was in the employment of the street railway company a year ago.

Frank Jaeyle was arrested yesterday morning on a Market-street car near Sixth street on the charge of being drunk and creating a disturbance on the car. It is said, that Jaeyle had been boisterous when he got on the car several blocks away, and when it reached the corner nearest the Central Police station it was stopped and he was put under arrest. The arrest was made by Patrolmen Lorenze and Moore.

Don't accept cheap substitutes for the original food-drink, Horlick's Malted Milk.

MOLASSES AS CATTLE FOOD.

A correspondent of the Deutsche Zuckerindustrie gives a description of the manner in which molasses is being used as cattle food in Germany. He says:

"My friend had asked a farmer to delay the feeding of his cows until we could be present. Molasses is served out to them in midday and in the evening in the following way: After they had eaten about three-fourths of the dry fodder the molasses, mixed with broth, is poured over the remainder. It was a sight to see, when the maids came with buckets containing the broth, how expectantly and greedily the animals looked for it and could hardly wait till it was poured over the fodder. When this was done you should have seen and heard the eager consumption of the whole; any cow keeper would have been delighted with it.

"We afterward inspected the mangers. They were cleaned out and licked perfectly clean—a proof that the animals appreciated this kind of feed. Milk cows, cows in calf and oxen get daily three pounds of molasses per head. The farmer takes the molasses just as it comes from the factory and pours it into the stone trough in the feeding shed. This method of using involves no trouble of preparation or new apparatus. In my opinion it is the simplest and best way of utilizing molasses.

"The farmer whose establishment we visited has been using this system of feeding for some time. It has not had the slightest ill-effect on his stock, and he will adhere to it for the future. A further visit to a neighboring estate, where there were eighty cows in the sheds and over 100 oxen, led to the same experience. On this farm, the molasses had been used continuously as above described for a period of two years.

"In commencing to use the molasses from one to one and a half pounds per head is given at first and after about a fortnight the quantity is gradually increased to three pounds."

EGYPT'S PRETTY KHEDIVIAH.

[New York Globe.]

The Khediviah is the only wife of Egypt's ruler. There are no odalisques and very few eunuchs, the latter being merely surviving retainers of former reigns. Yet the Khediviah, who is an extremely beautiful woman and as sunny tempered and as kind hearted as she is comely, made her debut in the khedivial establishment as a slave. She was, writes Marquise de Fontenoy, designedly placed in his way by his mother and by his other feminine relatives at Cairo, with the object of diverting him from his intention of marrying one of the daughters or nieces of the Turkish Sultan. A consort of that sort would have lorded it over them all, and they were anxious that if he married he should choose his wife among the princesses of his own family. Ikbal Hanem was merely put in his way as a temporary diversion, but it proved permanent. Her loveliness fascinated the Khedive, and when she gave birth to her first child he, much to the disgust of his family and relatives, and despite their opposition, insisted upon marrying her and upon creating her Khediviah. The princesses of his house had disliked the idea of having to pay homage to a Khediviah of the imperial family at Constantinople, but the notion of having to bow low before a Khediviah who had been a mere odalisque and slave was infinitely more distasteful to them. The Khediviah at the time of her marriage did not possess any education beyond that which ordinarily falls to the share of an Oriental woman whose beauty is her only asset. But since then she has taken the trouble to acquire all sorts of accomplishments, notably a complete mastery of French and English, with a view of fitting herself intellectually as an associate of her husband.

CLUB WOMEN SNUB STORK.

[Milwaukee Special to Washington Post.]

Milwaukee club women have just about a bowing acquaintance with the stork. Statistics show an appalling state of affairs.

One or two members of each of the ten most prominent women's clubs were asked to find out the number of babies born to members of their club in the past year. When they had finished the count some of them were ashamed to report.

There are 1,621 women in ten clubs, and in the past year just fourteen babies have been born among them. Even then, Judge Neelen's twins counted as two. The clubs include the leading women of the city.

NOW IN RUSSIA

Secretary Taft Arrives At Vladivostok.

WILL BE RECEIVED BY EMPEROR NICHOLAS DECEMBER 4.

DEFINITELY DECIDES NOT TO CALL ON KAISER.

COMING DIRECT TO AMERICA.

Vladivostok, Nov. 17.—Secretary of War Taft arrived here at noon to-day on board the converted cruiser Rainbow. The Rainbow was convoyed by the cruisers Chattanooga and Galveston. When the American vessels entered the Golden Horn, they were met by the Russian gunboat detailed to escort them up the harbor. Salutes were exhanged with the land batteries. As the Rainbow steamed in there could be seen the wreck of the Rusian torpedo boat destroyer which was sunk during the recent naval mutiny.

The Rainbow anchored off the shore, guarded by the Chattanooga and the Galveston. The Secretary and his party will remain on board the steamer until their departure from Vladivostok over the Trans-Siberian railroad for St. Petersburg, at 7 o'clock on the morning of November 19. An imperial car has been placed at Mr. Taft's disposal for this journey, and the Emperor of Russia has detailed military and naval aides to accompany him.

Gen. Peluge, the commandant of this port, and other naval, military and civil officials called upon Mr. Taft this afternoon. It is probable that from St. Petersburg Mr. Taft will journey direct to Hamburg and sail for New York on December 7 on board the steamer President Grant.

The arrival here of the Rainbow was delayed for half a day by a severe northerly gale, which was encountered on the 15th. The heavy seas made considerable discomfort, and on the night of the 15th the accidental sounding of the collision signal created some alarm on board. Mr. Taft was the guest of the wardroom mess of the Rainbow at dinner the night of the 15th. The Secretary made a brief address, in which he thanked the officers for their entertainment. A minstrel show was given in his honor, at which the members of the crew were present.

TO MEET THE CZAR.

Taft's Reception Is Being Arranged For December 4.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., secretary of the American Embassy here and now acting as Charge d'Affaires, received a telegram to-day from Secretary Taft at Vladivostok, saying that he would start eastward over the Trans-Siberian railroad the morning of November 19. Mr. Taft hopes to reach St. Petersburg at noon December 3, and he says he must leave here not later than December 5. Schuyler is in conference with M. Iswolsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Gen. Baron Fredericks, Minister of the Imperial House, regarding the date of Secretary Taft's audience with the Emperor. This probably will be on the 4th.

CANNOT SEE EMPEROR BILL.

Secretary Will Sail For Home In December.

Berlin, Nov. 17.—Secretary Taft has definitely and finally decided not to visit Emperor William. He sent a telegram to Charlemagne Tower, the American Ambassador to Germany, two days ago, expressing his regret that he would not be able to see the Emperor in England. To this Mr. Tower replied by a message in which he pointed out certain considerations which might lead Secretary Taft to change his plans. A second telegram has been received from the Secretary in which he reaffirms that he is obliged to proceed directly to America, and requesting Mr. Tower to transmit to his majesty his very deep regrets.

Mr. Taft will take a steamer at Hamburg early in December.

Will Not Visit France Either.

Paris, Nov. 17—Officials of the Government learned with the greatest regret to-day that Secretary Taft is not likely to visit France on his way home, as they had planned to extend him many honors.

NEW TERMINALS

RECEIVE PASSENGER TRAINS IN WASHINGTON.

Handsome Station Now Used By All Railroads—Cost Four Millions.

Washington, Nov. 17.—A complete transformation in the railroad terminal facilities at Washington was effected to-day, when the old Baltimore and Potomac (Pennsylvania) railroad depot was abandoned and every railroad entering Washington shifted its trains to the new union station. The new station, which is one of the largest and handsomest in the world, with its lofty arched entrances, its massive concourse, its immense train shed and great trackage system, was formally opened several weeks ago, when the Baltimore and Ohio railroad began its use. The entrance and departure of the early morning trains at the new terminal to-day marks the passing of the historic structures of the Baltimore and Ohio and Baltimore and Potomac roads, whose depots have been used for years by all the roads sending train equipment into the capital.

The new station will be used by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Southern, Chesapeake and Ohio, Washington Southern, Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line, Norfolk and Western, a number of these Southern roads, however, entering the city over the tracks of the Washington Southern. In addition to the union station, which cost $4,000,000, about $10,000,000 has been spent in terminal facilities, including the elevation and diverting of tracks, construction of tunnels and freight yards.

MILLIONS IN GOLD REACH NEW YORK.

Kaiser Wilhelm II. Brings Immense Treasure From Bremen.

New York, Nov. 17.—The gold supply here has increased by more than eleven and a half millions by further importations reaching here to-day.

The steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., of the North German-Lloyd line, which arrived from Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg, brought $8,000,000 in eagles and double eagles, while the Cunard liner Caronia, from Liverpool and Queenstown, brought specie to the amount of $3,630,000.

WANT MONEY

For the Entertainment of Foreigners On Cruise.

OFFICERS OF FLEET GOING TO PACIFIC ARE WORRIED.

THINK UNCLE SAM SHOULD GO DOWN INTO HIS "JEANS."

OTHER NAVIES ALLOW FUNDS.

Secretary Metcalf and Admiral Brownson, the chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, will soon present to the President a question of great moment to every officer who expects to accompany Admiral Evans' fleet around the Horn to the Pacific, says the Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle. It concerns the question whether the Government or the officers of the various ships shall bear the heavy burden of expense incident to returning the social favors which will be heaped upon the fleet at the various ports it enters.

This is a matter of very considerable importance to the men involved. It means that they will be able to live up to their social requirements as representatives of the United States Government without incurring any material expense, or else that they will reach the Pacific in a condition bordering on bankruptcy. A precedent may be established in disposing of this question, so that the entire navy will await with deep interest the outcome of the appeal that is soon to be made to the President.

Already the Navy Department is receiving numerous letters from South American governments, asking for particulars about the expected visit of the American squadron. The names of the ships and all the officers have been demanded, so that arrangements for entertaining the fleet may be completed far in advance of its arrival. It is certain that the voyage of the squadron will be marked by a series of elaborate official festivities that will make the trip notable for this feature if for no other.

The prospect of having to stand the expense of returning these favors is a terror to every officer attached to the squadron. That the Americans will do all that is expected of them in the way of complimentary dinners, receptions and other costly blow-outs goes without saying. There are any number of royal entertainers in the fleet and they will hold up their end, no matter how expensive it may be. But the thought that all this outlay will have to be met from their private purses is causing much real alarm to naval officers.

* * *

A Similar Case.

A mild forerunner of what may be expected after the ships once start on their way is presented in the experience of Admiral Sebree, who has just sailed from Rio Janeiro with the cruisers Tennessee and Washington. The vessels got away after the officers had appropriately returned the "series of official entertainments" which the Brazilian authorities had arranged in their honor.

The unpublished facts in connection with this pleasing incident are as follows: The cost of the dinners and receptions which the American officers gave to their hosts was $130. Perhaps it is better to say that this sum represented the additional outlay for wines, etc., consumed in entertaining the Brazilians.

Admiral Sebree decided to try to shift on to the Government the cost of official entertaining of this character, and at the outset of his cruise tried an experiment. He sent the $130 account to the Navy Department with a request for reimbursement. The item was forwarded to the Controller of the Treasury, but that official czar turned it down. He decreed that there was nothing in the laws of the land that authorized naval officers to draw on the Federal Treasury for "official entertainments" and the men of the Tennessee and Washington must dig into their pockets to meet the bill.

Of course this little item of $130 will look mighty small when compared with the cost of the return entertainments which Admiral Evans' officers must provide for their hospitable hosts on the way to the Pacific. Some of the officers who are now assigned to the squadron would gaidly back out if given the opportunity, solely because they feel unwilling to risk bankruptcy.

At the present time the Navy Department has a small sum of money which, through a stretch of official red tape, might be applied to this expense. It is so small, however, as to be only a drop in the bucket as compared with the total expenditure which the officers of the fleet will incur at the banquet table.

It is hoped to enlist the President's aid in getting from Congress an appropriation to defray the cost of official entertaining by the fleet. President Roosevelt is pretty well acquainted with the hardships imposed on officers in this respect, and it is expected that he will lend hearty support to the movement to have Congress provide a suitable sum for this purpose.

* * *

Congressmen Must Be Won.

The difficulty will be to get the economical statesmen from the interior of the country to consent to such legislation. There is more or less prejudice against the navy on the part of certain inland lawmakers, and they will be sure to raise a howl about letting the navy "dip into the treasury" for dinner giving.

It is not generally known that the Government recently provided a pretty good sum of money for this very purpose. One hundred and twenty thousand dollars was appropriated to enable the American naval officers to entertain in a fitting manner the foreign officers who visited the Jamestown Exposition.

The money afforded an opportunity to our officers to give their foreign comrades a really good time for once at the expense of the Government. A regular round of entertainments was mapped out, and the programme was executed with mathematical precision. Whenever a foreign warship put into Hampton Roads certain officers of Admiral Evans' fleet were paired off to look out for the visitors.

A stipulated number of dinners was given. The Admirals of the American fleet gave dinners, the ward room officers gave dinners and the warrant officers gave dinners. After the foreigners had been supped and wined at the roads they were put on the steamer and sent up the Potomac for a three days' trip to Washington.

A visiting Admiral was put up at the best hotel in Washington and provided with a suite of three rooms and bath. Visiting Captains were given two rooms and bath each, and foreign midshipmen were installed in single room and bath suites at more modest hotels. Every one of the foreigners received cards of membership for the principal Washington clubs, was invited to take a trip to Mount Vernon, was received by the Secretary of the Navy and had other courtesies extended to him.

All this was done with clocklike regularity and precision. There was no hitch anywhere, no one was neglected or overlooked, and the Government paid all the bills. It was an ideal arrangement from the point of view of the American officers. They looked out for the visitors in a manner that filled the latter with profound respect for the liberality and good fellowship of the American naval officer.

* * *

Out of Own Pockets.

Our officers out in the Philippines and other insular possessions constantly find guests foisted on them for costly entertainments. Not long ago the British Consul General at Manila came aboard the flagship of the American Admiral in the port and announced that an English detachment of four vessels would put into that harbor the next week for a five-day visit. Of course the Americans appeared to be overjoyed at the intelligence, and with great heartiness notified the Consul General that they would expect the pleasure of entertaining the visitors.

After the Englishmen had departed on their cruise an assessment was levied on the American naval officers that put a big crimp in every man's salary account. They had done things up in handsome style. Even the jackies gave the visiting jackies a blowout that cost each of the home tars $5. There was no sign of weakening anywhere from the Admiral down to the humblest sailor.

They do things differently in foreign navies. An Admiral in the British service is given an allowance for official entertaining almost equal to his salary. Of course he is not expected to spend all of this allowance, but he can draw on it up to the limit in repaying social obligations of an official character.

It is generally believed that the United States will sooner or later have to come to the same thing. Public men are willing to admit the injustice of requiring officers to meet the cost of official entertaining from their own income, and after a certain amount of agitation on the subject in Congress provision will doubtless be made which will relieve them of this burden.

V-A-L-U-E

Received for money expended is one of the serious questions in domestic economy. Prudent housewives purchase only the best for the table. Why not the best of fuel? We offer the latter in

"CAMDEN" High-Grade Pittsburg Coal

Ignites Quickly Burns Brilliantly Lasts Long

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Both Phones 585.

Main Office 452 W. Jefferson.

W. C. Williams, Pres. and Treas.

November 18, 1907.

POLICE, ANSWERIMG RIOT CALL, DISCOVER GOAT TO HAVE BEEM INNOCENT CAUSE OF COMMOTION

Butted Boy Over and Excited Observer Concluded Hastily That Much Violence Was Being Committed.

Billy might have been charged with inciting a riot had he been a man. For he created enough disturbance on Market street, between First and Brook, for three men. The police did not even use their "billy" on Billy, but coaxed and entreated him to behave and go back to his home like a good fellow.

A riot call was turned in shortly after noon yesterday, when several hundred people were seen to assemble in the vicinity of First and Market streets. A wagonload of Louisville police answered the riot call, expecting perhaps to endanger their lives in behalf of the law to defend property of the street car company or disperse a crowd of angry strike sympathizers.

Imagine their surprise and disgust when they found that the cause of all the trouble was a pet billygoat which had come out in front of its home, the Louisville Boarding and Livery Stable, as it was wont to do. The goat is a great friend of the boys in the vicinity of its home, and they often stop and play with Billy. He, true to his goat nature, like to butt into the boys once in a while. They never become offended and always take it good-naturedly. Yesterday the goat must have been feeling really jubilant, for shortly after Billy had eaten two newspapers and a tomato can fir his dinner he sallied forth in search of fun or more tomato cans.

An unusually large number of people were on the streets at the time Billy espied his playmates and hastened to them. He accidentally knocked one of them down, and some excited person who was passing at the time, or, several say, a new policeman, sent in a riot call to the Central police station. When the patrol wagon arrived with a wagon load of police a small boy was heard to yell:

"It's the wrong guy buttin' in, Billy, skiddo."

Pushing their way through the crowd the police saw the cause of the trouble and, angered at the unnecessary call, they quickly dispersed the crowd. After telling the owner of the goat to keep Billy off the street, especially during the strike, they went back to the station disappointed.

At Hopkins' Theater.

Hopkins' Theater is still serving its patrons with "plain" vaudeville, and this week's programme includes many well-known people and pleasing sketches, comedy being more in evidence than usual.

One of the best sketches, in fact the headliner of this week's bill, is that of Thomas J. Ryan-Richfield Company, presenting "Mag Haggerty's Reception." In this comedy Thomas Ryan has ample opportunity to display his talents in the part of a typical Irishman of the old sod, who comes to this country an infant and without education spends his life at hard work. A daughter whom he has educated finally marries well, and, seeking to make something of a gentleman out of her father, has him come and live at her luxurious and fashionable home. The old man is quite disgusted with society and the ways of etiquette, but his ever-ready Irish humor pulls him through in fine shape.

An unusual novelty on the vaudeville stage is that of "Irma Orbasany's Cockatoos." These wonderfully well trained birds do some remarkable "stunts" in the way of selecting alphabetical letters from a long row just as they are called, acrobatic balancing and other things that would seemingly require human intelligence.

Prof. Barnor's "Marionettes," an aggregation of manikin actors, are a series of wonderful, and of course mechanical, devices which required years of skill and ingenuity to perfect and get into working order. Their acting is good and not altogether pantomime as would naturally be expected. These, with the cockatoos, were especially enjoyed by the children yesterday at the matinee.

Next we have James H. Cullen, "That Fellow From the West," who sings some clever parodies and recites monologue with new puns.

The Arlington Four are messenger boys who sing and dance well. The blackface boy of this quartet is especially good, introducing some most original buck and wing steps.

Ida Miaco is a contortionist of merit who does back-breaking "stunts" which make one doubt her ability to untangle herself again.

Sullivan and Pasquelena give a comedy sketch of the Bowery type, entitled "A Newsboy's Appeal."

The kinodrome pictures this week are "The Card Party" and "How the Office Boy Saw the Ball Game," the latter being shown again by request.

RUSSAINS RESENT LUXURIOUS TRAINS.

Pelt Them With Stones and Injure the Australian Ambassador.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—The Austrian Ambassador to Russia, Count Berchold, was struck but not seriously injured by a stone hurled by an unknown person through the window of the dining car in which he was traveling on his return to this city from a vacation.

The stoning of fast express trains while entering or leaving St. Petersburg, as a mark of resentment against the wealth and comfort enjoyed by aristocrats is a mater of daily occurrence, and several serious accidents have resulted from the practice.

The tonic that has always given satisfaction in curing cases of malaria—Wintersmith's.

Courier-Journal Offices All Ready By Christmas

Some Splendid Suites for a Combination of Doctors or Dentists.

Apply now to room 16, third floor, for space. Rooms single or en suite. Many high-class tenants have already signed leases. The rooms are delightfully adapted for doctors, dentists, dressmakers and anyone requiring abundance of daylight, perfect ventilation, and the most convenient location in the heart of the city's shopping district.

Remember that the rental price is very reasonable, and includes electric light, electric current for motors, heating gas, steam heat, hot and cold water, best of janitor and elevator service, and the tenant's name published daily in the Courier-Journal. Every room to be freshly painted and paper at the occupant's selection.

DOESN'T HURT MR. ROOSEVELT

No "Kicks" Heard Because Wine Is Served,

But One Little Cocktail Finished Fairbanks.

Story of No Ticker At White House Causes Laugh.

JOKE ON TWO CONGRESSMEN.

Washington, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—"That cocktail business has apparently finished Fairbanks," said a Republican National Committeeman the other night, "and it is all very funny to me for the reason that President Roosevelt has wine for luncheon and dinner and serves it to all his guests. Yet not a peep of objection is heard in the land, while poor old Fairbanks has been shot through and through by the temperance folks."

"Everything is upside down now anyhow," remarked another Republican National Committeeman who heard his brother talk on the rum question. "I have to smile at many things I hear and read. I have been on a broad grin lots of times when I read in some of the newspapers the statement from Washington 'there is no stock ticker in the White House under Roosevelt.' No other inference can be drawn from this statement than that there was a stock ticker in the White House under some or all of Roosevelt's predecessors.

"I have known intimately every President since Arthur's time and I have been on intimate relations with affairs in the White House, and I know that Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, Cleveland the second time and McKinley knew nothing about a stock ticker or stock transaction and they were all upright and honorable men and of the highest type of American Presidents. That statement that I frequently read about there being no stock ticker in the White House under President Roosevelt is too ridiculous and absurd to call for serious thought."

* * *

Cortelyou's Little Joke.

Secretary Cortelyou is responsible for a good joke on Senator Scott, of West Virginia, and Representative Bartholdt, of Missouri, not the least amusing part being that neither one has yet discovered it. The two Congressmen comprise a joint committee which has been in New York for two days to select a site for the new $1,500,000 post-office for that city. The last Public Buildings Bill authorized this expenditure, and later in the session Scott and Bartholdt were by resolution appointed a committee to look into the sites offered.

Before the resolution was passed, however, Secretary Cortelyou selected and paid for the site near the Pennsylvania terminal station and work on the foundation has already been started. Messrs. Scott and Bartholdt are gravely drawing up their report to submit to the next Congress, wholly unaware that the Secretary chose a site six months ago. The New York newspapers are almost as far behind as the two members, as one of them recently editorially discussed the importance of selecting a site in the central portion of the town. Secretary Cortelyou, in his last annual report, recommended to Congress the repeal of the useless Scott-Bartholdt resolution, but of course this passage has escaped attention.

There is evidently an impression in New York that the work now going on is for a branch post-office.

* * *

Must Change Label.

Ten times as much coffee is sold to the consumer under the name of "Java coffee" as is grown in Java. The United States Minister to The Hague informs the Secretary of Agriculture of this titular abuse in response to an inquiry from that official with reference to the proper labeling of coffee under the pure food act. Hence in enforcing this law nine-tenths of what has heretofore been called "Java coffee" will have to be labeled "Padang coffee," "Celebes coffee" or "Dutch East Indies coffee." Coffee grown on the island of Sumatra is properly labeled "Sumatra coffee."

* * *

Want Dick Law Amended.

Shortly after Congress meets a committee representing the Interstate National Guard Commission will be here to secure amendments to the Dick militia act. Under the law National Guard organizations in order to continue to enjoy the benefits of the Dick law after the coming spring must conform to the regular army organization. Some of the organizations are not yet strong enough to be able to conform to the law and for that reason want the time extended so that they may recruit their strength.

* * *

Minor Washington Matters.

The admission of Oklahoma will increase the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy from 985 to 997. The increase of cadets to the Military Academy will be but six, as each Senator and Representative has but one appointment there against two at the naval school.

* * *

This is Senator Bourne's latest third-term argument: "No man who is nominated for the presidency will refuse to accept it, unless he is either crazy or a coward. President Roosevelt is neither insane or cowardly and will therefore take the place."

* * *

The Post-office Department announces that persons who for philatelic or other purposes desire to have Jamestown Exposition postage stamps had better order them at once from their postmasters, as their sale will be discontinued after the 30th inst.

* * *

First Lieut. Robert S. Thomas and First Lieut. Roger G. Powell have been ordered before boards to determine their fitness for the promotions to Captains. The former is from Tennessee, the latter Indiana.

Veteran of War Dead.

Morehead, Ky., Nov. 17.—[Special.]—D. G. Hamm, an aged citizen, died here yesterday after a short illness, and was buried to-day. He was a veteran of the Civil War, and drew a large pension monthly for injuries which he sustained. He was Circuit Clerk of Rowan county for a number of years, and was a popular and highly respected citizen. He leaves a wife and two daughters, Mrs. Harry Campbell, of Ashland, and Mrs. Oscar Swift, of this place.

PRESERVATION OF RESOURCES

President Holds Conference With Governors.

Depletion of Natural Wealth Causes Grave Concern.

Action Necessary For Benefit of Future Generations.

LETTER OF INVITATION ISSUED

Washington, Nov. 17.—President Roosevelt has invited the Governors of the States and Territories to meet him at the White House May 13, 14 and 15 next, to discuss the question of means to conserve the natural resources of the country. Invitations are to be extended to the members of both houses of Congress and to the Inland Waterways Commission. The importance and manner in which the subject is to be considered are indicated in the President's letter to the Governors, which was made public at the White House to-day. The letter follows:

"The natural resources of the territory of the United States were, at the time of settlement, richer, more varied and more available than those of any other equal area on the surface of the earth. The development of these resources has given us for more than a century a rate of increase of population and wealth undreamed of by the men who founded our Government, and with no parallel in history. It is obvious that the prosperity which we now enjoy rests directly upon these resources. It is equally obvious that the vigor and success which we desire and foresee for this nation in the future must have this as its ultimate basis.

* * *

Time For Action.

"In view of these evident facts, it seems to me it is time for the country to take account of its natural resources, and to inquire how long they are likely to last. We are prosperous, but we should not forget that it will be just as important to our descendants to be prosperous in their time as it is to us to be prosperous in our time.

"Recently I expressed the opinion that there is no other question now before the nation of equal gravity with the question of the conservation of our natural resources; and I added that it is the plain duty of those of us who for the moment are responsible to make inventory of the natural resources which have been handed down to us, to forecast as well as we may the needs of the future and so to handle the great resources of our prosperity as not to destroy in advance all hope of the prosperity of our descendants.

* * *

Resources Are Depleted.

"It is evident that the abundant natural resources on which the welfare of this nation rests are becoming depleted, and, in a few cases, are already exhausted. This is true of all portions of the United States; it is especially true of the long-settled communities of the East. The gravity of the situation must, I believe, appeal with special force to the Governors of the States, because of their close relations to the people and their responsibility for the welfare of their communities. I have therefore decided, in accordance with the suggestion of the Inland Waterways Commission, to ask the Governors of the States and Territories to meet at the White House on May 13, 14 and 15, to confer with the President and with each other upon the conservation of natural resources.

* * *

Asked To Bring Advisers.

"It gives me great pleasure to invite you to take part in this conference. I should be glad to have you select three citizens to accompany you and to attend the conference as your assistants or advisers. I shall also invite the Senators and Representatives of the Sixtieth Congress to be present at the sessions, so far as their duties will permit. The matters to be considered at this conference are not confined to any region or group of States, but are of vital concern to the nation as a whole and to all the people. Those subjects include the use and conservation of the mineral resources, the resources of the land and the resources of the waters in every part of our territory.

"In order to open discussion I shall invite a few recognized authorities to present brief descriptions of actual facts and conditions, without argument, leaving the conference to deal with each topic as it may elect. The members of the Inland Waterways Commission will be present in order to share with me the benefit of information and suggestion and, if desired, to set forth their provisional plans and conclusions.

"Facts, which I cannot gainsay, force me to believe that the conservation of our natural resources is the most weighty question now before the people of the United States. If this is so, the proposed conference, which is the first of its kind, will be among the most important gatherings in our history in its effect upon the welfare of all our people.

"I earnestly hope, my dear Governor, that you will find it possible to be present. Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

MANY ACCEPTANCES.

Representative Men To Attend Rivers and Harbors Congress.

Cincinnati, Nov. 17.—Secretary Ellison, of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, is in daily receipt of letters from members of the Senate and the House, from Governors of States and from representatives of commercial and industrial organizations accepting invitations to attend the meeting of the Congress to be held at the New Willard, in Washington, D. C., on December 4, 5 and 6, and the assurances of a thoroughly representative assemblage are most gratifying.

The list of acceptances includes the names of Ambassador Von Sternberg, of Germany; Ambassador Jusserand, of France; Governors Deneen, of Illinois; Warfield, of Maryland; Smith, of Georgia; Congressman Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission; President Hill, of the Northern Pacific; President Finley, of the Southern railway, together with others equally interested and equally enthusiastic in the work of improvement of rivers and harbors, with a letter of regret from General Manager Stone, of the Associated Press, stating that ill-health alone prevents his acceptance of the invitation to address the Congress.

The fact that the strong Ohio Valley Improvement Association in its Wheeling convention indorsed in the most emphatic terms the work of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress gives strong impulse to the interest taken in the meeting, in addition to the fact that the Congress has planted itself on the platform of a broad national policy with reference to rivers and harbors improvement, advocating no special project and giving preference to no section of the country.

BRYAN SPEAKS TWICE ON RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS.

Nebraskan at Lafayette, Ind., To Attend Jackson Club Banquet.

Lafayette, Ind., Nov. 17.—William Jennings Bryan arrived here to-day and addressed two big audiences this afternoon and to-night on religious subjects.

Democrats from all over the State will gather here to-morrow to attend the Jackson Club banquet, at which Mr. Bryan is expected to say something of his idea of what the next Democratic platform should contain. In the morning the distinguished Nebraskan will visit Purdue University and the Soldiers' Home, where he will make short talks. In the afternoon Mr. Bryan will hold a public reception at a leading hotel. The Jackson Club banquet will commence about 5:30 o'clock.

RETIRED TOBACCO DEALER DIES

W. F. PRAGOFF WAS PIONEER RESIDENT OF CITY.

HEADED THE FIRM OF PRAGOFF & USHER.

FUNERAL THIS AFTERNOON.

William F. Pragoff, a retired tobacco dealer, succumbed to pneumonia yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock at his home, 2006 First street, after an illness of two weeks. His death was expected, as he had been critically ill for the past six days. Members of his family were at his bedside when the end came.

Mr. Pragoff was seventy-one years of age, and was born in Cincinnati, where his father was engaged in the mercantile business. His parents moved to Louisville when Mr. Pragoff was a mere child. They both died here several years ago. Mr. Pragoff married Miss Alice Chambers, the daughter of the late Col. David S. Chambers, of this city.

Many years ago Mr. Pragoff became associated with the late Richard Usher in the tobacco business. For many years the firm prospered under the name of Pragoff & Usher, and many hogsheads of tobacco were stored and traded at the warehouse, on Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. The site is now occupied by a number of retail stores. After Mr. Usher died Mr. Pragoff gave up the tobacco business and lived a retired live.

Besides his wife, he leaves two sons, Emile and Frank Pragoff. For years the brothers conducted a sporting goods house at 308 West Main street, under the name of Pragoff Brothers, but recently they sold out to the Sutcliffe Company. Emile Pragoff was recently appointed City Smoke Inspector by former Mayor Bingham. His appointment has not yet been approved by the Board of Aldermen, however.

The funeral services will be conducted at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the residence. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Harry S. Mussen, rector of the Church of the Advent. The interment will be in Cave Hill cemetery.

GERMANY TO BUILD BIG BATTLESHIP

WILL SOON HAVE NINE OF THE DREADNAUGHT CLASS.

NAVY TO BE PUT ON FOOTING WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

MANY MILLIONS FOR ARMS.

Berlin, Nov. 17.—The most important measures that the Government will submit to the Reichstag, which reassembles next Friday, are bills modifying the naval programme of 1900 and abolishing the act which limits stock exchange operations in futures.

The naval proposals, it appears, are divided in two parts; the first reduces the service term of naval vessels from twenty-five to twenty years, and the second increases the size of battleships and cruisers to the standards adopted in other navies, namely, to that of the Dreadnought or other later types. The Bundesrath alretdy has discussed and approved the first part of this programme, and the Government probably will announce to Parliament its intention at a later session, of bringing in a bill covering the second part, together with estimates as to the increased cost, and suggestions for raising the requisite money.

The reduction of the life limit of naval vessels to twenty years means, the Associated Press learns, the building within twelve years of five battleships and one large cruiser more than was contemplated in this period by the programme of 1900. The total number of active ships will remain unchanged, but the comparatively inefficient vessels will be replaced by large and modern ones. Germany will have built or building nine Dreadnoughts, or warships of a later type by 1913 and seventeen by 1919.

Adopting $500 to the ton as the unit of increase, it is calculated that the new scheme will require $15,000,000 a year more than the German navy previously has cost, or, when the projected submarine vessels and auxiliary ships, $17,000,000 a year more.

REVERSES PRECEDENT.

[New York World.]

Gov.-elect Haskell, of the new State of Oklahoma, reverses distinguished precedents in the refusing to ride with the retiring territorial Governor, Frank Frantz. It has happened that men about to go out of high office have declined to appear with their successors.

John Adams fled precipitately from Washington at the midnight preceding the inauguration of Jefferson. Moreover, he spent his last few hours in preparing a batch of appointments designed to embarrass the incoming President. His flight was the bitter act of a poor loser.

Following his father's unbecoming example, John Quincy Adams refused to attend, in 1829, the inauguration of Andrew Jackson. His absence cast no blight on the occasion of popular joy.

Like the two Adamses, Martin Van Buren sulked in defeat. So Gen. William Henry Harrison, riding to the Capitol on horseback in 1841, was unattended by the disappointed New York man whom he succeeded.

POOR BOY LEFT FORTUNE.

[Plymouth, Mass., Special to the Washington Post.]

George H. Silveria, a poor Portuguese boy, has become the possessor of the estate of one of New England's oldest families by the will of Miss Eugenia L. Haskell, of Rochester. She bequeathed the residence, heirloom, and family portraits to the young man she had befriended. The will was allowed by Judge Chamberlain. Chicago relatives of Miss Haskell will appeal to the Supreme Court and make a determined effort to get back the property.

INDORSE JUDGE

Owen County Bar Adopts Resolutions.

REPLIES TO ATTACKS MADE ON MENIFEE'S RULINGS.

WESTERN KENTUCKY BANKS ARE IN GOOD SHAPE.

NOT USING CASHIER'S CHECKS

Owenton, Ky., Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The Owen Circuit Court, which has been in strenuous session for the past three weeks, finally adjourned. Inasmuch as Judge Menifee had been severely criticised by one of the factions in Owen county's strife, the bar and many of the best citizens of Owen county met at the courthouse before court adjourned and adopted resolutions testifying to the high character and impartial rulings of the retiring Judge. The resolutions adopted by the bar were as follows:

Wheras, This term of our court will conclude the services of the Hon. B. F. Menifee as the regular Judge of this, the Fifteenth Judicial district of Kentucky, and as a memorial of our respect and appreciation of the services of Judge Menifee during his term aforesaid, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this bar and the officers of this court, hereby set forth and attest our appreciation of the able, courteous and impartial, private and official bearing, conduct and acts of Judge Menifee during his said term of office.

We take pleasure in bearing testimony to his manliness and uprightness of manner and character, both on and off the bench, and express our sincere regret that his term of office, so eminently satisfactory to all concerned, has been so brief and must end so soon. We assure him that we will long delight to cherish recollections of him, both personal and official, and that our very best wishes are extended for the future well-being of himself and family.

CHAS. STROTHER,
W. B. MOODY,
H. G. BOTTS, Committee.

CELEBRATES SILVER JUBILEE.

Congregation Presents Father Jansen With Automobile.

Paducah, Ky., Nov. 17.—[Special.]—Celebration of the silver jubilee of Father H. W. Jansen, pastor of St. Francis de Sales Roman Catholic church, began here this morning with the celebration of high mass by the Rt. Rev. Bishop William George McCloskey, and will continue three days, the Triduum Thanksgiving service. Confirmation services were held at 7 o'clock this morning, and to-night Father A. A. Lambert, of Chicago, lectured at the Kentucky Theater on "Woman in Society." To-morrow morning and Tuesday morning mass will be celebrated by Bishop McCloskey, and to-morrow night Father Lambert will lecture in the church on "Science and Revelation." Tuesday is the twenty-fifth anniversary of Father Jansen's pastorate and receptions will be given him by the congregation. In the afternoon the Sisters and pupils of St. Mary's Academy will receive him in the Knights of Columbus hall, and that night the congregation and personal friends of the priest will greet him. The congregation has purchased for him a big automobile, as Father Jansen has expressed delight over rides around the city, and numerous other costly gifts will be presented to him. Father Jansen is fifty-six years old and a native of Louisville.

STRINGENCY NOT FELT.

Western Kentucky Bankers Take Care of Customers.

Paducah, Ky., Nov. 17.—[Special.]—Country banks in Western Kentucky have not directly felt the financial stringency, and they are taking care of their patrons in a way to turn the city bankers green with envy. None of them are using cashiers' checks, and they are paying out cash for their patrons' checks without difficulty. The majority of them are fighting shy of exchange, but for their local business they find plenty of cash, and their patrons are not in the least concerned over the situation. Farmers apparently have plenty of funds to take care of them, and they do not disturb their accumulations in the bank like city men. They are withholding their crops from market and steamboat lines on the Tennessee and Cumberland are feeling a slack in local business.

THE COURTS.

R. B. Davis, County Judge, vs. A. T. Henderson and others.—Filed Oct. 31, 1907—(To be reported.) Appeal from Boyd Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Wm. Rogers Clay, Commissioner, reversing.

First—Local Option Election—Petitions—Right to Withdraw Names.—Where a petition has been signed and filed before a County Judge asking him to order an election in a certain district for or against the sale of spirituous liquors therein under the local option law, any number of the petitions may appear before the County Judge, before an order is made, asking that their names be stricken therefrom, which request must be granted, and if the remaining names do not equal 25 per cent. of the voters, voting at the last preceding general election in such district, he should refuse to order the election.

Second—District Affected—Each Precinct Must Have Requisite Number of Petitioners—Last General Election—Meaning of.—Where a district petitioning for a vote for or against the sale of spirituous liquors, under the local option law, embraces more than one voting precinct, the petition should be signed by a number of voters in each precinct equal to 25 per cent. of the votes cast at the last preceding general election in such precinct, and by the last preceding general election, is meant the last general election/at which officers for the State and county, embracing the district in question, were elected.

S. S. Willis, B. F. Zerfoss, E. B. Hager for appellant; R. S. Dinkle, Watt M. Prichard, Osmond F. Byron for appellees.

City of Georgetown vs. E. M. Hambrick. —Filed November 1, 1907—(To be reported.) Appeal from Scott Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge Hobson, affirming.

First — Cities — Sidewalks — Carriageways—Necessity for Both.—The sidewalks of a city are as necessary as the carriageways and both are equally within the contemplation of the parties in the dedication.

Second—Same—Authority of City Council.—The City Council, under its power to regulate and control the streets, may fix the width of the carriage and sidewalks, but it cannot say that the whole street shall be used as a carriageway and no part used as a sidewalk.

Third—Abutting Owners—Reasonable Space—Fair Judgment of City.—The owner of property abutting on a street is entitled to have a reasonable space for sidewalks and the city, in determining what is reasonable, must exercise a fair judgment and not act arbitrarily.

James B. Finnel, Jr., for appellant; B. M. Lee for appellee.

Mt. Sterling Oil and Gas Company vs. C. S. Ratliff, Sheriff of Bath county.—Filed October 30, 1907—(To be reported.) Appeal from Bath Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge Settle reversing.

First—Oil and Gas Leases—Liability to Taxation—County Where Situated.—Under Section 4039, Kentucky Statutes, 1903, providing "that all persons owning * * * and coal, oil or gas privileges, by leases or otherwise, or any interest therein in this State, other than the county in which the said owner resides, or if they reside out of the State, shall list such property for taxation in the county where situated," it is meant that persons or corporations owning oil leases or any interest therein are liable to taxation thereon in the county where situated, the privilege exercised or the benefit received, though such owner may not reside in the county or State.

Second—Assessment—Board of Supervisors—Notice—How Given.—While the Board of Supervisors of a county seem to be empowered to assess all property that may have escaped the notice of the Assessor, it is without authority to assess or to increase an assessment of property without notice to taxpayer, which, under Kentucky Statutes, Section 2122, shall be given by the Sheriff to those residing in the county, and notice to nonresidents or infants shall be to their attorney, agent or guardian, or, if none in the county, by posting notice in some conspicuous place on the premises.

Robert H. Winn for appellant; J. J. Nesbitt for appellee.

Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. H. T. Duncan.—Filed Nov. 1, 1907—(To be reported.) Appeal from Fayette Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge Hobson, reversing.

First — Libel — Indictment — Extrinsic Facts—Necessity For—Application—Question For Jury.—Under Section 132 criminal code, which provides that "An indictment for libel need not set forth any extrinsic facts, for the purpose of showing the application to the party libelled of the defamatory matter, but it is sufficient to state generally that the same was published concerning him," where an indictment charges that the publication was made of and concerning L. E. Pearce it is sufficient under the statue for the purpose of showing the application of the defamatory matter to the party libeled. The extrinsic facts showing the application of the defamatory matter may be proved by the Commonwealth on the trial and the application of the matter is a question for the jury.

Second—Allegations—Calculated to Bring Officials into Contempt.—An indictment for criminal libel which charges the defendant with having "in a publication spoken of P. as the holder of many offices who has been industriously at work for four years correcting unsatisfactory entries and making new ones, supplying missing vouchers and putting everything in apple-pie order for investigation, that he will elucidate, explain, modify or magnify the numerous entries and vouchers which are to be submitted," are such charges as are calculated to bring an official into contempt and therefore libelous.

Third—Publication—Addressed to Grand Jury—Not Privileged.—While the testimony of a witness before the grand jury is privileged, a communication addressed to the grand jury is equally libelous as if addressed to the public at large, and one who libels another cannot escape responsibility for his act by addressing his publication to the grand jury, or some public official.

Fourth—Charges—Lack of Certainty.—An indictment cannot be held to lack certainty which charges that "the defendant published a certain false, scandalous and malicious article, containing words and sentences of and concerning L. E. Pearce" and then the entire article is copied in the indictment. This is a charge that the words and sentences contained in the article were published of and concerning L. E. Pearce.

N. B. Hays, Attorney General; C. H. Morris for appellant; Sam'l M. Wilson for appellee.

R. T. Kennon vs. Robert Blackburn, Clerk Powell County Court.—Filed October 31, 1907. Appeal from Powell Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge Carroll, reversing.

Local Option—Precinct Vote—Subsequent Vote by Entire County—Effect on Former Precinct Vote.—Where, under a local option election held in a fifth-class city in 1896, a majority of the voters therein voted in favor of the sale of spirituous liquors, a vote taken in all the precincts of the county in 1905, in which a majority of the votes of the county were cast against the sale of such liquors, did not operate to repeal the vote taken in the city precinct in 1896 unless at the election in 1905 a majority of the votes in the city precinct were cast against the sale thereof.

Henry Watson for appellant; J. D. Atkinson for appellee.

W. H. Nickels vs. Mineral Development Company.—Filed October 30, 1907—(Not to be reported.) Appeal from Letcher Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge Hobson, affirming.

Land—Judicial Sale—Rights Acquired—Parties Before the Court.—While a judicial sale of land is void as to all the parties in interest who are not before the court, it is not void as to those who were before the court, and the purchaser, where the sale has been confirmed and a deed made to him, takes, by virtue of his purchase, all the rights of the parties to the action.

J. J. Johnson, James Sowards, Hager & Stewart for appellant; D. D. Fields, Dishman & Dishman for appellee.

City of Paducah vs. J. L. Jones, etc.—Filed October 25, 1907—(To be reported.) Appeal from McCracken Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Judge Carroll, reversing.

First—Saloonkeepers—Selling Liquor on Sunday—Bond to City—Violation—Action to Recover Penalty—Guilt of Principal.—In a proceeding by a city against the sureties on a penal bond executed by a retail liquor dealer to the city, conditioned that he would not sell such liquors on Sunday, the sureties are not estopped by the confession of the principal of his guilt or conviction, from showing that no breach of the bond has been committed.

Second—Same—Liability for Sale by Clerk—Scope of Employment—Evidence—Competency.—Where a licensed saloonkeeper kept a family grocery, which opened into his saloon by a swinging door, had in his employe a clerk who attended to both the grocery and saloon, gave orders to his clerk on Sunday morning to "open up" not indicating whether he meant the grocery or the saloon or both, it was competent on the trial of the owner of the saloon for selling liquors on Sunday to prove that on previous Sundays, with the knowledge and consent of the owner, his clerk had opened the saloon and sold whisky therein for the purpose of proving that the sale of such liquors was within the scope of his clerk's employment.

Third—Same.—Where the clerk of a saloonkeeper, in selling liquor on Sunday or in violation of law, was acting within the scope of his employment or by the consent of his employer, the employer is liable to prosecution for his acts.

Fourth—Same—Responsibility for Acts of Employe.—Where a saloonkeeper employs other persons to conduct his business for him he will be charged with responsibility for their acts and cannot shield himself from prosecution upon the ground that what they did was contrary to his wishes.

Fifth—Cities—Granting License—Right to Require Bond.—A municipality has the right to require an applicant for a saloon license to execute a bond, as a precedent to the granting of such license, that the applicant shall perform all the conditions imposed, which are that he will obey the law.

Sixth—Same—Breach of Bond—Liability—Sum Stipulated.—In a proceeding by a city against a saloonkeeper and his sureties for a breach of his bond, the liability is for the sum stipulated in the bond, and the question of the amount of damages caused by the violation of the law by the principal, cannot enter into the question, and the fact that the saloonkeeper may have been fined for the violation of the law cannot be considered.

James Campbell, Jr., for appellant; Crice & Ross for appellees.

Citizens' Savings Bank vs. C. W. Boswell, etc.—Filed Oct. 31, 1907—(To be reported.) Appeal from McCracken Circuit Court. Opinion of the court by Wm. Rogers Clay, Commissioner, affirming.

First — Attachment Proceedings — Garnishment—Fraud in Bank—Change of Name of Garnishee—Knowledge of Bank. —The plaintiffs in an attachment proceeding served a garnishee on a bank requiring it to hold a fund therein of $6,000, belonging to the O'Dell Commission Company. The O'Dell Commission Company had previously changed its name to the O'Dell Company, and the plaintiff learning this fact filed an amended petition alleging that the true name of the garnishee was the O'Dell Company. Prior to the time of the filing of the amended petition the bank paid the fund to the O'Dell Company and filed its answer that it owed said company nothing. In an action by the plaintiff against the bank to recover said fund, the court directed the jury to find for the plaintiffs unless they believed from the evidence that the mistake in the use of the word "Commission" in the name of the O'Dell Company was reasonably calculated to mislead and did mislead the officers of the bank, so that they did not know or with reasonable diligence could not ascertain that the O'Dell Company's deposits were meant to be attached at the time they paid over the said fund. The jury found for the bank. Held That the instructions of the court was not calculated to mislead or prejudice the jury.

Second—Evidence—Competency—Error in Admission—Error Cured.—On the second trial of a case, it was error in the court to allow the testimony of two witnesses given on the former trial and who were still living, to be read from the stenographer's report, but as said two witnesses came in during the last trial and testified in person, substantially as before, the error was not prejudicial.

J. D. Mocquot for appellant; D. G. Park for appellees.

TO RELIEVE STRINGENCY

(Continued from First Page.)

their purchase upon approved securities. They can be made directly available at points where the need is most urgent and especially for the movement of crops, which, if properly accelerated, will give the greatest relief and result in the most immediate financial returns.

The acceptance of subscriptions by the Secretary of the Treasury will be made with special reference to such use.

Both the bonds and certificates are attractive and absolutely safe investments.

These measures will, among other things, enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet public expenditures without withdrawing for that purpose any appreciable amount of the public moneys now deposited in national banks throughout the country.

TERMS OF ISSUES.

Secretary of Treasury Explains Methods of Sale.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The Treasury circular, inviting proposals for Panama bonds, reads as follows:

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., Nov. 18, 1907.—The Secretary of the Treasury offers to the public $50,000,000 of the bonds of the Panama canal loan authorized by Section 8 of the act approved June 28, 1902, and supplemented by Section 1 of the act of December 21, 1905.

The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, will be dated August 1, 1906, and the interest will be paid quarterly on the first days of November, February, May and August. They will be issued in denominations of $20, $100 and $1,000 of coupon bonds, and of $20, $100, $1,000 and $10,000 of registered bonds. They will be redeemable in United States gold coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and will be payable thirty years from such date. They will be exempt from all taxes or duties from the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority. They will be available to national banks as security for circulating notes upon the same terms as the 2 per cent. consols of 1930, to-wit.: The semiannual tax upon circulating notes based upon said bonds as security will be one-fourth of 1 per centum. They will be receivable, like all other United States bonds, as security for public deposits in national banks.

The law forbids their sale at lower than par and provides that all citizens of the United States shall have equal opportunity to subscribe therefor.

* * *

Terms of Sale.

In pursuance of the above announcement, the secretary invites bids for the bonds heretofore described, which must be submitted to this department on or before the 30th of November, 1907. Each bid should state the amount of bonds desired by the subscriber, whether coupon or registered, the price he is willing to pay and the place where he desires to make payment, whether at the Treasury of the United States or at the office of some one of the assistant treasurers at New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans or San Francisco. All bids should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, division of loans and currency, and the envelope inclosing them should be plainly marked "Bids for Panama canal bonds."

Upon receipt and classification of the bids hereby invited, the successful bidders will be advised of the acceptance of their bids, and they will be instructed as to the date upon which payment is desired to be made at the Treasury or some subtreasury of the United States.

In considering bids, the bidders offering the highest price will receive the first allotment. If two or more bidders offer the same price, those asking for the smaller amounts of bonds will receive priority in allotment. The department reserves the right to permit bidders offering the highest prices to increase the amount of their purchases.

For the sake of uniformity, the bonds will be dated August, 1906, which is the date of the outstanding Panama Canal bonds. Interest on the bonds of this issue will begin November 1, 1907, and bidders will be required to pay accrued interest on their bonds from that date to the date of payment.

The department also reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed to be to the interests of the United States so to do.

The bonds will be ready for delivery upon receipt of the payment therefor.

Prospective bidders desiring information not contained in the circular may address the Secretary of the Treasury, division of loans and currency, Washington, D. C.; the Assistant Treasurers at Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans or San Francisco.

[Signed.] GEO. B. CORTELYOU, Secretary.

* * *

Ask For Subscriptions.

The Treasury circular asking for subscriptions to the $100,000,000 3 per cent. certificates of indebtedness reads as follows:

Treasury Department, Office of Secretary—Washington, D. C., November 18, 1907.—The Secretary of the Treasury offers to the public at par and accrued interest from November 20, 1907, $100,000,000 of the certificates of indebtedness authorized by section 32 of the act of June 13, 1898.

The certificates will be issued in denominations of $50. They will be payable to bearer; will be dated November 20, 1907, and will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable with the principal sum on and after November 20, 1908, on presentation of the certificates for redemption at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, division of loans and currency.

Subscriptions will be received by the Secretary of the Treasury direct or through the Treasurer of the United States, the Assistant Treasurers located at New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans and San Francisco, beginning on November 18, and continuing at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. In order that the certificates may be properly distributed throughout the country, $50,000,000 will be allotted by the Secretary in his discretion upon offers of subscriptions addressed to him, and the remaining $50,000,000 will be allotted through the several Assistant Treasurers authorized to receive subscriptions at the following points: San Francisco, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York and through the Treasurer of the United States at Washington.

Each subscriber to whom certificates have been allotted shall pay in at the subtreasury nearest the point of subscription, on or before December 1, 1907, the face value of the amount of certificates named in the allotment, together with accrued interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from November 20, 1907, to the date of payment.

Allotments will be made as rapidly as possible, and for subscriptions as are made immediately the Secretary of the Treasury is prepared to deliver temporary receipts, bearing interest from November 20, 1907, pending the delivery of the fifty-dollar engraved certificates.

(Signed) GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary.

* * *

Authority For Issue.

Secretary Cortelyou finds authorization for the issue of Panama bonds in Section 8 of the act approved June 28, 1902, and Section 1 of the act approved December 21, 1905, as follows:

Section 8, of the Act Approved June 28, 1902—That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time, as the proceeds be required to defray expenditures authorized by this act (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such expenditures) the sum of $130,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of $20 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in gold coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable thirty years from such date, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in gold coin at the rate of 2 per centum per annum, and the bonds herewith authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority; provided, that said bonds may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such regulations as he may prescribe, giving to all citizens of the United States an equal opportunity to subscribe therefor, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid thereon, and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per centum of the amount of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury or otherwise appropriated, to pay the expense of preparing, advertising and issuing the same.

Section 1, of the Act Approved December 21, 1905—The 2 per cent. bonds of the United States authorized by Section 8 of the act entitled "an act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1902, shall have all the rights and privileges accorded by law to other 2 per cent. bonds of the United States. Every national banking association having on deposit, as provided by law, such bonds issued under the provisions of said section of said act approved June 28, 1902, to secure its circulating notes, shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States in the months of January and July a tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent. each per half year on the average amount of such of its notes in circulation as are based upon the deposit of said 2 per cent. bonds, and such taxes shall be in lieu of existing taxes on its notes in circulation imposed by Section 5214 of the Revised Statutes.

CHANGE OF METHOD

Suggested For Loan of Gold Asked From France.

Paris, Nov. 17.—Some of the French bankers who supported recent futile negotiations between J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Bank of France to obtain between $20,000,000 and $40,000,000 in gold for direct shipment to New York, consider it possible that some other method may be found to procure gold from the bank direct to America.

In certain quarters there is believed to be a connection between the attitude of the French Government toward the release of gold and the pending Franco-American tariff negotiations at Washington. All the financial writers agree that the Bank of France could spare a certain amount of gold, but they differ as to how far the sending of a few millions would relieve the situation.

The Journal des Debats even considers that it would be unwise for America to ask for more gold. "More extraordinary still," says the paper, "is the fact that America, to procure gold, continues to use the most dangerous form of credit, namely, short-term loans. This is explicable only by the unjustifiable optimism which makes Americans each day believe that the situation will adjust itself to-morrow." The Journal des Debats is of the opinion that the Bank of England will raise its rate of discount to-morrow.

Both the Temps and the Journal des Debats doubt whether the amount of money that Europe could furnish would afford much relief. The Temps insists that the United States should substitute for its present incoherent financial organization the Central European bank system to which it is now appealing for aid.

WASHINGTON AN EASY MARK.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

When the Father of His Country died he was esteemed the wealthiest man in America. He was not, however, rich in the modern sense, and even when his fortunes were highest he was generally hard up for cash.

Those who have perused his diary and his letters are aware that the Father of His Country was considered an easy mark. Every man with a scheme to promote, every man who was in debt, and every friend who wanted cash applied to Washington, and was always surprised when he couldn't get the money. Washington bitterly complained that every tradesman in Philadelphia robbed him. He could barely live on his salary of $25,000 a year as well as others did on $3,000. He owned houses in Alexandria, but could collect no rents. He owned farms, but could get absolutely nothing from his tenants. He had vast tracts of lands in the West, and he reaped from them only taxes and litigation.

The estate which he left was found to have a very moderate cash value. Most of the lands in the West were sold for a song or were shown to have defective titles. The heirs of the estate, consisting of a numerous body of nephews and nieces, got something, but the descendants of these heirs are now after more. They think that Congress ought to appropriate enough money to make up the value of the Western lands which the estate failed to receive.

ICE CREAM FOR LINERS.

[Popular Mechanics.]

With the steadily increasing demand for American made ice cream en route to and from the Orient, an industry has sprung up in California which furnishes to nearly all the ships of the trans-Pacific lines ice cream in large blocks, sufficient in quantity and frozen solidly to last the entire trip to Hongkong and back to San Francisco again.

To cater to this demand a plant has been constructed in which the ice cream is frozen without the aid of ice applied in the usual way. The substitute is cold brine which circulates around the freezing tanks after coming in contact with ammonia pipes. By this process ice cream can be turned out at the rate of a batch every eight minutes. The capacity of the plant is 1,000 gallons per day.

TABLE TALK IN GOTHAM—THE DEPARTMENT STORE RESTAURANT.

[Puck.]

"Lovely point lace down the front . . . Perfectly plain in the neck . . . Reduced to twenty-nine cents . . . The Cat! Did she say that I . . . Horrible figure . . . George thinks I look best in . . . Reduced to seventy-nine cents . . . Bust thirty-eight? Mabel! Why, she's flat as . . . Bargain . . . Elephant's breath, a lovely shade . . . Oh, I don't know what I want to eat. You order . . . Narrow across the hips . . . Oh, isn't that dear! . . . Reduced to a dollar eighty-nine . . . Henry says I let her walk all over me . . . Cut on the bias . . . It's so nice to have a charge account . . . Reduced to ninety-eight cents . . . James, I shall need ten dollars more for my winter suit, but you can buy a less expensive overcoat . . . Yes, my dear, of course . . . Where is our waitress . . . She grabbed it right out of my hand and sa'd she'd take it . . . The idea!!"

THE WAY SOME SEE IT.

[Washington Special to the New York World.]

"What do you expect will be the outcome of President Roosevelt's policies if they are carried out as he wants them?" was asked of a visitor at the White House to-day.

"There will be a long line of full baby carriages and empty dinner pails," he replied.

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[Business Established Sixty Years.]
NEW YORK STORE.

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SALE OF
AXMINSTER CARPETS.
$1.35 QUALITY REDUCED TO $1.00 YD.
Sale of extra quality Axminster Carpets, in an assortment of patterns that have been discontinued by the mills: To close the line out entirely we have reduced these regular $1.35 qualities to $1.00 yd.

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IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS
SPECIALLY PRICED.
Special showing this week of Irish Point Lace Curtains.
$3.00 Pair—Irish Point Lace Curtains, in white; extra values.
$5.00 Pair—Irish Point Lace Curtains, in white or ecru, 3½ yards long; good quality; $6.50 value.
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$10.00 and up to $25.00 pair—Irish Point Lace Curtains, 3½ and 4 yards long; 50 and 60 inches wide; white, champagne or Arabian color; many choice patterns.
Our line of fine Imported Lace Curtains includes all the most desirable makes, such as Arabian, Cluny, Battenberg, Brussels and Colberts.
SPECIAL SHOWING OF FINE DRAPERY.
In silks, velours, reps and French cretonnes. Prices range from $12.50 up.

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A Beverage Whiskey of top most Class
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Courier-Journal.

—Published—

DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

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MONDAY....NOVEMBER 18, 1907

"Business."

Saturday Evening, Nov. 16.—After showing a comparatively strong undertone during the early part of the week, the New York stock market, meeting with a renewal of liquidation and not a little short selling, weakened and broke sharply on Thursday and Friday and was feverish and irregular to-day. To-day's closing prices compared with those of a week ago, show that of the active issues seventy-seven declined, seven advanced and three remained steady. New low records were touched by some prominent stocks. The liquidation was said to come largely from accounts carried over when panic was threatened. The selling was of relatively small volume and ordinarily would have made but little impression on prices, but the attitude of bankers in discouraging speculation restricts buying to investors who, although quite a factor at the present time, are not on all occasions equal to the selling. No doubt there are many accounts to be adjusted which will keep the market more or less unsettled for several weeks. The money situation gave evidence of marked improvement during the week. While to-day's statement of the New York Clearing-house banks makes a poor showing, it is generally believed that the banks, instead of being below the legal reserve requirement to the amount of $53,000,000, are only a few million out of line. The statement does not reflect the known movements of money and of many other measures making for the betterment of the financial situation. Arrivals of gold this week amounted to over $15,000,000, and engagements of the yellow metal for import continued on a heavy scale. A significant feature pointing to improvement was the drop in the premium on currency from 4 to 1½ per cent. Hoarders of money, like holders of stocks and bonds and farmers with products to sell, are more disposed to turn loose on a declining market than on an advancing one. National banks are taking out circulation as fast as the Government printing presses can run it off, and it is reported that $50,000,000 Panama bonds will likely be sold to national banks, the money to be left in the banks and the bonds to be used for additional circulation. The Bank of England made a strong return on Thursday, notwithstanding the heavy shipments of gold to this country. The time cannot be far distant when there will be a plethora of money. It will be employed where it will earn the most. This will most likely be in the buying of bonds and stocks. After bonds and stocks have reached a certain point it will be turned into other avenues that will start the wheels of prosperity on the upturn.

The wheat markets were strong during the week, closing at several points advance. The bullish influences were the heavy sales for export and the lifting of the grain embargo at Buffalo, which will facilitate the sending to seaboard of many millions of bushels of grain. Corn eased off, closing about a point lower, due to the effects of the Government report giving a higher estimate of the yield. Oats were steady and unchanged. Cotton sagged on light takings for export and the depression in the textile industry.

The disturbance in money matters has had the effect of contracting business at a rapid rate. Reports of shutdowns in industrial lines and retrenchments by railroads are quite numerous and come from all directions. Commodity prices are on the down turn. According to Bradstreet's, there was a decline of 1.1 per cent. during October, bringing the level lower than for any month since October, 1906.

Business was less active in Louisville. Wholesale houses report buyers following a very conservative course and retail houses are affected by the street-car strike. Collections are slow. Bank clearings for the month show a decided falling off. The banking position, however, is much improved.

The South as a Source of Relief.

The Manufacturers' Record takes a cheerful view of the important part the South will play in relieving the country of its financial depression through the gold or equivalent it will command from Europe in payment for the present cotton crop. It estimates the value of the amount required to supply the demands of the European mills at between $450,000,000 and $500,000,000, a sum greater than all the gold mined during the present year. It will thus prove not only a great blessing to the South but to the country at large and make the South the saving power in American financial interests. In ordinary business conditions the cotton crop to the extent needed to supply the foreign demand would constitute a credit fund which could be drawn upon in advance. But owing to the stringency of the European as well as American money markets, the payment cannot be anticipated. It is, however, none the less the source of the greatest relief from which the country at large will profit as the ultimate security for the restoration of our financial equilibrium.

As the Record says, it will take about 800,000 bales of cotton of the United States to supply the foreign demand. This is being shipped to the extent of about $20,000,000 a week, and will command either exchange or coin which will to that extent afford relief to the whole American market, as well as to the owners or producers of the cotton. It will, therefore, not be long before, at the rate of $100,000,000 a month, the stringency of the money market will be relieved to that extent and normal conditions be proportionately restored. "In this way," the Record says, "every business man in the whole country, whether he be manufacturer, merchant or banker, farmer or mechanic, and whether his home be in the far North or West, will be indebted to the South for producing the crop which, at this critical stage, is already saving the situation, and which will soon turn such a tide of gold or its equivalent to our shores as to stay the hysterics and stop the fear which has been paralyzing the free and easy movement of the banking facilities of the country. While enriching itself the South will be enriching the whole nation." It is certainly an instructive illustration of the conservative business methods of the South that, at a time when the chief business center of the North is struggling desperately to stem the tide of bankruptcy which has resulted from unwise speculation and wild finance, it evinces no such evidence of recklessness and holds out through her safer methods of business such a prominent source of relief to the country at large.

A Tough Hull From Iowa.

It is difficult to treat any man with patience, or even courtesy, who seriously talks about another term in the White House for Theodore Roosevelt, because the man who does so perpetrates quasi treason to free institutions and is to every intent and purpose a traitor to his country.

Nor, only that; for in addition thereto he makes himself an assailant of the President's private honor and public integrity. That individuals with axes to grind, not to mention mollycoddles and image-worshippers, should join in what as coming from them may be dismissed as the merest idle chatter, has been taken for granted by the press and discounted at its true lack of value; but, when the chairman of an important committee of Congress shamelessly commits himself to the suggestion, he merits the denunciation which hitherto in American history Justice has visited only upon Arnold and Burr.

There should have been a limit set upon the tenure of the Chief Magistrate in the Constitution. Even now it were not too late to adopt a constitutional amendment fixing a single term of six or seven years. The idea has long held many supporters. We are indebted to the patriotism and wisdom of Washington for what is known as "the third term tradition," adhered to by Jefferson and Jackson, in whose behalf its violation was proposed by their friends and rejected by them, and trifled with by Grant, greatly to his own discomfiture.

Congress thought the menace sufficiently urgent in 1875 to pass a resolution by an overwhelming majority against its violation. We take it that, if some courageous and patriotic Republican does not anticipate him, Mr. John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader in the House, will reproduce this resolution out of the records of the Forty-fourth Congress and give the members of the Sixtieth a chance to vote upon it.

In that event, Mr. Hull, of Iowa, could "explain" his "attitude," and, whilst about it, might tell us how it happened when his own sister was brutally bundled out of the White House, he sided against her and with the President?

The Limestone and the Soil.

As a matter of fact the limestone that underlies the fertile soil of Central Kentucky has a great deal to do with the flavor of certain products for which Kentucky is famous. It is the solid limestone foundation of the Bluegrass region that flavors the grazing which nourishes the finest thoroughbred horses produced upon any soil in the world. From beneath these limestone ledges burst veins of the famous Kentucky "limestone water," which enters largely into the distillation of the finest Kentucky whisky, giving it a flavor that makes it prized in the remotest corners of the earth, and imitated in various parts of the United States.

Through the bluegrass pastures wind in fantastic arabesques countless rippling brooks. At their edges there is an outcropping of limestone and a border of the finest mint known to Dr. Wiley and the other experts of the Department of Agriculture. The mint is flavored by the limestone, and in turn flavors the julep, a product of Kentucky's soil so faultless that aliens who have been fortunate enough to be extended the common courtesies in Kentucky have been unable to believe that anyone living in this State can resist the temptation to compound the limestone flavored mint with the limestone flavored whisky, and stay perpetually intoxicated.

It may also be stated for the enlightenment of the uninformed of heathen Houston, that one of the reasons why Elkhorn creek produces the most deliciously flavored fish in the world is that it pursues a tortuous course through the limestone country, winding about from right to left and left to right in an effort to soak up the fine flavoring qualities of the solid limestone ledges that form its bed. We might also add that since the woodman who does not spare the tree has gotten in his deadly work upon the forests of the limestone country the 'possums and 'coons of that region have been forced to retreat to the "sink holes" formed by cracks in the limestone, and that upon account of their lack of exercise the tree climbing muscles of these products of the Kentucky soil have become rudimentary and in their place have grown layers of the most nutricious fat, which has a fine limestone flavor. There are various other products whose flavor is more or less determined by their nearness to Kentucky limestone, but to grow encyclopedic is to bore the investigator.

The Forty-sixth State.

Oklahoma comes into the Union with a population in excess of that of any former new State. It numbers inhabitants equal to half those of the entire country when the United States of America came into existence. While it will have at the beginning but five Representatives in Congress, it is entitled to seven or eight on the basis of population.

The doubts that existed whether the new State would be proclaimed in accordance with the enabling act have all been happily dissipated. It was guilty of the misdemeanor of electing a large majority of Democrats to the Constitutional Convention, and also when the convention had done its work, of electing a Democratic State ticket and four Democrats out of five to Congress. To shut it out of statehood on this account was seriously proposed by the Republican officeholders of the Territory of Oklahoma, though, of course, they desired some other reason which might be given as a pretext. To find a pretext that would be regarded as sufficient was a task which was too much for the men who desired to punish the people of the new State for voting the Democratic ticket.

It is quite true that the Constitutional Convention developed some peculiar characteristics and adopted a Constitution which has in it various radical features. But none of these features was contrary to the Constitution of the United States. Nor was any of them in contravention of the enabling act of Congress, which itself was pretty severe in its requirements. The provisions of the Constitution were, therefore, no reason for not proclaiming statehood when the other requirements were fulfilled. The only question was whether the people of Oklahoma desired to live under such a Constitution, and they said with great alacrity that it suited them. Whether it will continue to please them or not remains to be seen. It is very likely that some of its provisions will not work as well as has been expected, and if so there will soon be an agitation for amendment or a new Constitution. It is fortunate, however, that a mere question of politics was not sufficient to defeat Oklahoma's long-felt desire to enter into statehood.

The inauguration of the Governor and other State officers of Oklahoma followed soon after the proclamation admitting the new State was signed. Gov. Haskell, in his address, failed to express any gratitude for the admission of the State. He considered it the performance of a duty too long deferred, and he said that to thank the public officers who had at last performed the duty was like hugging the feet of a dilatory debtor who finally pays his just indebtedness. The good taste of such an utterance on such an occasion may be questionable, for everything had worked out all right, and the State had been admitted in accordance with the law. Gov. Haskell was perhaps moved by the agitation at home intended to induce the President to deny statehood. As all these efforts were unsuccessful the President was at least entitled to the praise of having done his duty, a sort of commendation that cannot always be given to a public official.

Gov. Haskell also put into his inaugural a protest against the centralization of power in Federal Government, and the assumption of the right to construe the Constitution to suit the wishes of the Executive. To refute the idea that Federal control is such a good thing he referred to the experience of Oklahoma in its territorial condition, saying that the freight rates are double those of the adjoining States, and that its people have been robbed by various trusts. The latter, however, is true of the older States, and it remains to be seen whether the freight rates can be righted by the Legislature.

Oklahoma comes into the Union with the best wishes of most of her sister States, and hopes are entertained that her course will be along the lines of discretion, as upon this much of her future must depend.

The Patroleum Output.

The report of the United States Geological Survey on the production of petroleum in 1906 is a very full and interesting document. The most important features which it discloses are the extension in area and the increased production of oil in the Midcontinental field, which embraces Missouri, Kansas and the State of Oklahoma; the growth of the consumption of fuel oil in California, which in 1906 exceeded the total production of that State, it being more than one-fourth that of the total output of all the other fields combined; the falling off in the Gulf field, comprising Texas and Louisiana, and the continued decrease in the average daily production from the Appalachian field, which includes portions of New York, Pennsylvania, Southeast Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky, with a small area in Tennessee.

The total production of petroleum in the United States during the past year was 126,493,936 barrels, which, notwithstanding the expansion of territory, is less by more than 8,000,000 barrels than that of 1905. The relative production of the several fields is given as follows: Appalachian field, 27,741,472 barrels; Lima-Indiana-Illinois field, 21,951,711 barrels; Midcontinent field, 21,718,648 barrels; Gulf field, 21,645,425 barrels; California, 33,098,598 barrels. The only field which shows an increase in production over that of the previous year is the Midcontinent field, the yield being greater by nearly 90 per cent. than that of 1905. The total value of the production of 1906 is given as $92,444,735.

The yield of the Kentucky field, which includes a small area in Tennessee, near the Kentucky line, shows a slight decrease as compared with the output of 1905. In the latter year it was 1,217,337 barrels, as compared with 1,213,548 barrels in 1906. The latter was an excess, however, of more than 200,000 barrels over the product of 1904. During the past year not much effort was made to develop new producing territory, almost all the new wells drilled having been in Wayne and Wolfe counties. As yet but a comparatively small area of the two fields in the State, which correspond closely with the two coal fields, have been exploited, the development being chiefly in the Eastern field, which is served by a pipe line extending to Parkersburg, West Virginia. The geological structure in both fields gives promise of a large future production. But little exploitation has, however, been made in the Western field, while in the Eastern the dip of the oil-bearing rocks is such that increased depths of boring will be required as progress is made toward the Cumberland range. This, together with the facilities for transportation, will retard development in that field and give promise of a reserve for the future, when, from the exhaustion of older fields, the product of our reserved areas will be more valuable.

At the annual meeting of the Knights of Labor in Washington City, Mr. Thomas H. Canning, general secretary and treasurer, said that for each increase of 10 per cent. in wages the cost of living is increased from 20 to 25 per cent. This is not in accord with the bulletin of the Bureau of Statistics, which figures out that wages have advanced a little more than the cost of food, with the implication that other expenses are also covered by the advance. The assertion of Mr. Canning, however, indicates the existence of a belief that these statistics are partial and that wages really buy less than formerly. It is certain that a good many people find it harder to live on their pay than it formerly was, statistics to the contrary notwithstanding.

It turns out that the Courier-Journal was right with respect to Miss Geraldine Farrar, the American prima donna who was made in an interview to turn her back on her country and to say all sorts of unpleasant things about art in America. The unspeakable space-writer got in his work upon the poor girl, as upon many another, and, with proper but belated indignation, she makes a denial which will have to travel far and fast if it ever catches up with the original lie. Meanwhile, the Yellow press, "is not a-caring," whilst the rest of the irresponsible crew just sharpen their pencils for other victims.

It seems that a "former Mayor of Charlotte, North Carolina, who claims to be a Democrat," is out in favor of "one term more for Theodore." Somebody ought to take this person away out among the tar barrels and give him a dose of spinal meningitis, or any other old Italian remedy for sore eyes.

The Mexican mine owner who once felt wealthy enough to pay the national debt recently had a hard time trying to borrow $300,000. He will get the sympathy of all persons who have felt that way in the evening, and upon the morrow been totally unable to negotiate a touch for thirty cents.

One of the news services has sent a woman to report the Mrs. Bradley murder trial at Washington, and we learn that the defendant work black silk, relieved by a single line of white ruching about her slender throat.

The fact that funerals now cost 40 per cent. more in New York than formerly may account for the large number of dead ones seen daily hiking up and down Broadway, as if with no intention of leaving.

A physical culturist says there are fewer editors physically fit for military service than men of any other class. Possibly the editor's long familiarity with the methods of the alibi witness is a factor.

A correspondent who wants to know whether Sir Isaac Newton discovered the "law of gravity" is hereby informed that it was discovered and has since been practiced by H. C. Lodge, of Massachusetts.

The payment of $500 to a genealogist by a woman who wanted to trace her pedigree to a King shows that a King in the family bush is sometimes more expensive than a pair in the hand.

"The Republican choice for presidential nominee has moved westward," says the Chicago Inter Ocean. And now Mr. Bourne, of Oregon, will wonder where Roosevelt has gone.

William Sidney Porter, who began life as a banker and became O. Henry, magazine writer, did better than P. O. Stensland, who had the same start and became convict 447.

Archbishop Ireland says "the world may not be getting better, but it looks pretty good to me." That was what Joe Cannon said, but he said it in other words.

"Senator Foraker has a great many friends in Arizona," says a gentleman from Prescott. At last the Foraker stronghold has been discovered.

As a rule an unmarried man in Kentucky is a bachelor. In Pittsburg he may be merely a man who carries a divorce decree next his heart.

Why not establish the Order of the Survivors of the Annual Deer Hunt?

FOR CHARITY BALL

LOUISVILLE FLORISTS PROVE LIBERAL BOOSTERS.

Decorations At Coliseum On December 3 To Be Almost Unsurpassed.

As the date for the Charity Ball, to be given on December 3, for the benefit of the Children's Free Hospital, draws nearer, the plans for it and the arrangements for the decoration of the Coliseum, where the ball will be held, attain completion. Many of the Louisville florists, acknowledgement to whom will be made later, have responded most generously to the request of those who are in charge of the decorations, and it is almost assured that there will be bay trees and Southern smilax enough when December 3 comes to furbish the interior of the skating rink in an elaborate manner. The building is so constructed as to lend itself admirably to such decorations. The Coliseum management has given assurances that the floor will be put in the very best possible condition for dancing, and that the gauziest of white gowns will not suffer any more than if the ball were to be in the ballroom at the White House.

Invitations have been issued. Inclosed with them were tickets. It will be necessary for those who attend to detach the coupons from the tickets and send it, together with $2.50, the price, to Mrs. John Marshall, in the Weissinger-Gaulbert. Mrs. Marshall is chairman of the committee in charge of this phase of the enterprise. Should those who have received invitations desire to take a visitor from out of town with them to the ball, they may obtain additional tickets by communicating with Mrs. Marshall.

THE ONE-MAN POWER.

Ex-Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, Scores Roosevelt For His Centralization Ideas and Seriously Suspects Him of Hankering After a Third Term.

[New York Special to Chicago Record-Herald.]

Long after midnight on Wednesday, when the members of the National Founders' Association were making merry after their dinner at the Hotel Astor and the reporters had departed to write about the proceedings, there was a lively half hour of speechmaking, in which President Roosevelt was severely criticized for his continued advocacy of the centralization of power in Washington by ex-Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, who is now practicing law in this city, and who was one of the principal guests of the banquet.

The speech of the evening had been made by George W. Ross, of Toronto, Canada, a member of the Dominion Parliament, who had declared that "England is a republic with a hereditary President, while the United States is a limited monarchy with an elected King."

At the conclusion of Mr. Ross' speech ex-Senator Spooner arose quietly from his seat and began:

"Have all the newspaper men gone?"

"Yes, the last one just left," responded the toastmaster.

"Then let's be a little free with ourselves. Let's have a little heart to heart talk. But we must keep our talk to ourselves."

"Go as far as you like," shouted several diners.

"Well, to begin with, I think I can agree largely with our friend Mr. Ross. There is entirely too much of this centralization of power in Washington. You know where the power is and you know who the power is.

"What is this present Government of ours coming to, anyhow? It is Federal control of this and Federal control of that. They are all the time making Federal control center around the executive head, that he may have the right to take such initiative as he thinks best.

"I do not believe in the original States' rights proposition, but I do know that there are many things that the States can and should control. And I do know that they should be allowed to continue to control them."

"Will Roosevelt be a candidate for President again?" the ex-Senator was asked.

"The Lord only knows. He has said he won't be a candidate. He has said he will be a candidate. He is impulsive. He is erratic. And, although he is perfectly honest in his desires, the man does not live who can say whether he will run again or not."

As Mr. Spooner resumed his seat he was greeted with a storm of applause.

CONFIDENCE ALONE IS NEEDED —BUSINESS IS SOUND.

[Paper Trade Journal.]

The evidence is accumulating each day that the business condition of the country is sound and that all that is needed for a continuance of prosperity is for each business man to think just as well of his neighbor's credit to-day as he thought a month ago. Things have not really changed for the worse in the past thirty days; on the contrary, the real wealth of the country, due to marketable crops of wheat, corn and cotton, is larger, and the money received from foreign buyers of these big staples is now on its way into commercial channels to help relieve the stringency in the money market and to add to the purchasing power of the producers. Order books are just about as full as they were a month ago, the only diminution in size since then being attributable to cancellations by timid buyers who have got scared over the recent financial flurry. There is also just as much money as there was a month ago; the fact is that there is more money, the imports of gold and the increased issues by the national banks having added considerably to the circulating medium. Then why, with order books full and no actual diminution in the quantity of money, should there be any scare on the part of sensible business men?

There is no good answer to the question; the explanation, however, is that our fears are at times stronger than our good sense, and at such times we do many foolish things. The present is certainly one of those times, especially as there is no warrant for alarm. The insufficiency of our currency to meet the strain put upon it by the check to credit is the only trouble in the present situation. But as every financial force in the country is now at work to relieve the tension the disturbance cannot last much longer. As there is nothing in the situation of a really serious nature beyond the scarcity of currency occasioned by the fright on the part of the people, an end to the attendant evils of that scarcity will come with the carrying out of the present plans for relief.

As has already been said, there is more money in the country than ever before, and the moment confidence in institutions and individuals returns, that moment there should be a decided change for the better in the business situation. Measures are being adopted for the quick movement of products to market. Before long money should be in larger supply, and a greater demand should appear for general merchandise.

NEW YORK CITY SAVINGS OVER THE BILLION MARK.

[New York Mail.]

Notices of intention to withdraw deposits from savings banks have been canceled since the beginning of the month to such an extent that the amount remaining to be drawn out under these notices is comparatively trifling.

In one large and typical institution the notices of withdrawals since the beginning of the financial flurry in October have amounted to a few thousand dollars less than a million and a half, or only 1½ per cent. of the total deposits.

Since November 1, 38 per cent. of these notices of intention to withdraw accounts have been canceled, reducing the sum involved nearly 50 per cent.

In the same institution the deposits for the first eight banking days of November were $620,000, which was 25 per cent. better than in the same period of 1906.

Examination of the balance sheets of five other leading savings banks disclosed similar conditions.

The receipts in these banks during these eight days ran from 15 to 30 per cent. higher than last November, the notices of withdrawals amounted to from 1¼ to 2¾ per cent. of the total deposits, and from one-third to one-half of these notices have been canceled within the past few days.

As the result of the increase in deposits, for the first time in the history of the city the deposits in the savings banks of this city have aggregated over $1,000,000,000.

At the highest tide of the long period of prosperity the savings of the people of this city, as measured by the totals of the deposits of the fifty-five savings banks, have never exceeded $950,000,000. On July 1, 1906, the total was $939,019,039.

November and December are ordinarily the months of heaviest outgo in the savings banks. Various causes contribute to this, small shopkeepers drawing out money to pay for stocks of Christmas goods and foreigners from the Mediterranean countries going back to their old homes with their savings.

But the remarkable feature of the savings bank business this month has been the increase of receipts.

There was some drain upon these institutions, it is true, in the last five days of October, but since the first of the month the daily balances at half a dozen large and typical savings banks have contradicted the November experiences of years by showing daily excess of receipts over money paid out.

THE HUNTERS OF KENTUCKY AT BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

[Author Unknown.]

Ye gentlemen and ladies fair,
Who grace this famous city,
Just listen, if you've time to spare,
While I rehearse a ditty.
And for the opportunity
Conceive yourselves quite lucky,
For 'tis not often that you see
A hunter from Kentucky.

You've read, I reckon, in the prints,
How Pakenham attempted
To make Old Hickory Jackson wince,
But soon his scheme repented.
For we, with rifles ready cocked,
Thought such occasion lucky,
And soon around the General flocked
The Hunters of Kentucky.

The British felt so very sure
The battle they would win it;
"American could not endure
The action for a minute."
And Pakenham he made his brags
If he in fight was lucky
He'd have the girls and cotton bags
In spite of old Kentucky.

But Jackson he was wide awake
And wasn't scared at trifles,
For well he knew what aim we take
With our Kentucky rifles.
He led us to the cypress swamp,
The ground was low and mucky,
There stood John Bull in martial pomp,
But here was old Kentucky.

With cotton bales to hide our breast—
Not that we thought of dying—
But we liked firing from a rest
Unless the game was flying.
Behind them stood our little force;
None wished that it was greater,
For every man was half a horse
And half an alligator.

They did not let our patience tire
Before they showed their faces;
We did not choose to waste our fire;
But snugly kept our places.
But when so near we saw them blink
We thought it time to stop 'em,
It would have done you good, I think,
To see Kentuckians drop 'em.

And now if any foe annoys,
No matter what his trade is,
Just send for us Kentucky boys
And we'll protect your ladies.
For with Old Hickory at our head,
The redcoats won't attempt it,
They'll feel as if already dead,
With all their graves pre-empted.

NEW SPELLING AT COLUMBIA.

[New York Times.]

Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia University, has won a victory at last in his efforts toward a reform in spelling. The trustees and the University Press have voted to adopt a standard of spelling which will bring into official use at Columbia at least 230 of the 300 reformed spellings proposed by him as chairman of the Reformed Spelling Board.

Under this change, leaving out of account the past participles in which the board recommends the ending "t," 81 per cent. of Prof. Matthews' list will now be spelled in the reformed way in all publications of the university. Some of the more commonly used words and the proper way to spell them hereafter at Columbia are: Anesthetic, adz, apothem, bur, develop, envelop, eon, esthetic, gage, gazel, good-by, hiccup, molder, niter, ocher, phenix, paraffin, questor, rime, saber, simitar and whisky.

It is noticeable that the words through, though and thorough have not been adopted by the trustees and the press in the simplified way.

THE FLEET'S FAREWELL.

[Minna Irving, in The Bluejacket.]

Farewell to friends and comrades,
To wives and sweethearts dear,
The bo'sun's pipe is calling,
We must not tarry here;
Though oft may bloom the roses,
And oft must fall the rain,
And oft the flowers will perish
Ere we return again.

Up anchor every vessel,
And shake the pennons free,
We're outward bound this morning
Toward a distant sea.
Our sped will never slacken
Until at last we feel
The blue Pacific swelling
Beneath each iron keel.

We go to teach some manners
To Chinamen and Japs,
And Esquimaux and Russians,
And other heathen chaps.
We mean to put a girdle
Of gallant Yankee tars
From sunrise unto sunset,
Around the stripes and stars.

For some a wreath of laurel
May trim the Golden Gate,
And some may find their portion
Six feet of real estate,
But dreams of glory beckon
Like rainbows o'er the spray,
We're outward bound to Frisco,
And waters far away.

ON THE FUNNY BONE.

His Remarkable Rise.

Consider Taft,
The chap we love;
A man of craft,
Yet like a dove.
He gets the homage of the hovel,
But even kings before him grovel.

Consider Taft!
He belts the globe
And men go daft
To bear his robe.
Swart potentate bow down in wonder
And hail him as a son of thunder.

Consider Taft,
And his great rise;
His praise we waft
Unto the skies.
Yet he in youth, though neat and natty,
I have no doubt was known as "Fatty."

* * *

No Deal.

"Here, Sim, gimme a pot o' lard fer this coonskin."

"Takes two coonskins to get a pot o' lard these days, Zeb."

"An' next month it'll take four coonskins, I s'pose?"

"It's more'n likely."

"Well, I'll jest keep my coonskins 'till the lard market slumps. I don't hafter eat my vittles fried."

* * *

Had Been There.

"Here's a firm advertises for a genteel man, not afraid of good pay, one willing to start at ten and quit at three. You have all the qualifications to land that job."

"All except the $10,000 to invest in the business."

* * *

Even With His Way.

"Our baby gives us lots of trouble. Yells unless he has his own way."

"Ours yells anyhow. You don't know what trouble is."

* * *

The Politician.

A boomlet by Salt river's brim,
A busted boomlet was to him,
And nothing more.

* * *

A Fugitive Bit.

"Lend me a pencil," said the press humorist.

"Thought of something funny?"

"No; but I've thought of something that will pass muster as a joke."

* * *

Domestic Amenities.

"John, if you didn't smoke I could have a fall hat."

"And if you would live on stewed peanuts I could have a steam yacht. They're very nourishing, I understand. Johnny, who won the football game to-day?"

* * *

Like a Farm.

"You can get a seat in the New York Stock Exchange for $50,000."

"I dunno as I keer to invest at such figgers. Ain't there no abandoned seats to be picked up fer the back taxes, hey?"

MANY ACTORS UNATTACHED.

[New York Special to Chicago Tribune.]

It is estimated that there are nearly 3,000 actors without work this season, a much larger number, according to the managers, than were left idle during the period of depression following the financial panic of 1893. Actors and actresses seeking employment may be seen in Broadway daily, making the rounds of the agencies, but their former buoyancy is lacking.

Broadway is always fringed with actors early in the late summer, but this time of year usually is their golden harvest. Hitherto few well known actors were out of engagement in November. Those who had parts in the Broadway failures retrieved themselves by road engagements, or else by joining a new cast. But this year even an Australian engagement is welcomed.

* * *

Chary of New Productions.

Managers for the last three weeks have been chary of lauching new productions, it is said. Their loss of confidence is no more due to financial conidtions than to the growing distrust of established playwrights.

Daniel Frohman said to-day that he considered the outlook extremely serious, the lack of satisfactory plays, the sterility of playwrights and the construction of too many theaters having brought about a dangerous condition of affairs in the theatrical world.

The record for failures was established in September and October, and 80 per cent. of the new serious plays were pathetic fiascos, he said. The authors of these plays comprise the most successful writers of their class. They are Augustus Thomas, George Ade, Edwin Milton Royle, Edward Peple, Percy Mackaye, Martha Morton, Rachel Crothers, Henry Arthur Jones, Charles Klein and James MacArthur.

The actors who took part in their plays were dismissed and few have found new engagements, and many other companies which went out on the road have returned after a bad season.

As the actors have suffered, so have the electricians, stage carpenters, scene shifters, wardrobe women, business managers, advance agents, press agents and other persons connected with the theatrical world.

WHY MOTTO WAS OFF DESIGN.

[Boston Special to Washington Post.]

Henry Mitchell, of Boston, an expert seal engraver, a member of the Coin Commission and a specialist in coin and postal dies, says he does not believe that Saint-Gaudens was dictated to when he designed the new $10 gold pieces. He thinks the artist neglected to incorporate the motto "In God We Trust" because he felt it would not lend itself to the simplicity of the design.

"Saint-Gaudens was wholly in favor of a design of great simplicity," said Mr. Mitchell. "He wanted to produce a coin, like an ancient Grecian piece, with uneven edges and abraded surface. His idea had to be modified to suit the modern machinery at the mint so that the abraded surface is done away with to some extent, and, of course, the coin is circular. I believe Saint-Gaudens had a free hand in designing the coin, and that he left out the old motto in his desire to eliminate everything that could be eliminated so as to make his design simple and clear."

ABOUT OKLAHOMA.

[New York Herald.]

Oklahamo is larger in area than Indiana and Ohio combined.

Oklahoma will be the twenty-hird State in the Union in point of population.

Oklahoma has 5,500 miles of railroads, 700 banks and 50 daily newspapers.

Oklahoma's metropolis, Oklahoma City, has forty miles of asphalt pavements.

Oklahoma's Constitution is the biggest in the Union, being made up of sixty thousand words.

State-wide prohibition is provided in the Constitution.

The "initiative and referendum" are in the State Constitution, and extend also to municipalities.

Oklahoma has 24,669 full-blooded Indians and 50,670 part Indians. Many of them are highly civilized.

Oklahoma is a "corn State," having raised 150,000,000 bushels last year.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Amusement Guide.

MACAULEY'S—"The Lion and the Mouse," evening.

MARY ANDERSON—Advanced vaudeville, afternoon and evening.

MASONIC—"The Volunteer Organist," evening.

HOPKINS—Vaudeville, afternoon and evening.

AVENUE—"The Smart Set," afternoon and evening.

GRACE HAZARD, who starred in "Babes in Toyland" and constituted the chief attraction of that delightful musical comedy, pulled up the general average of an indifferent bill at the Mary Anderson last night. Miss Hazard is one of the prettiest and most vivacious singing comediennes in vaudeville, and her "Five Feet of Comic Opera" is very well worth seeing and hearing. The five feet—that is, Miss Hazard—comes on the stage wearing a number of layers of clothes. As she changes from one character to another she removes a layer or so and appears in another costume. At first she seems to be somewhat encumbered with adipose tissue, only a pair of slim, girlish-looking legs betraying the fact that the layers of clothes are responsible for her seeming obesity. By the time she has sung songs from a dozen operas, including "Fra Diavalo," "The Bohemian Girl," "Said Pasha" and "The Chimes of Normandy" she has skinned off enough costumes to reduce her figure to slimness proportionate to the underpinning and stands forth in something resembling the garment of the girl survivor of the wreck of the yacht, of whom it was written:

When she came on deck at the time of the wreck,
She wore a terrible short chemise,
With lace here and there, such as damsels wear,
Which scarcely came down to her knees.

At this point there is a general feeling of uneasiness in the audience, and speculative interest in what is going to happen next. But when still another layer is removed and the young woman is clad in sky-blue tights with a brief blue skirt and a natty sailor cap a sigh of relief goes around. It is apparent that she is not yet through singing, and one begins to wonder how on earth the action can progress further, but Miss Hazard marches up to her clothes tree and grabs off an anticlimax in the form of a red skirt and coat and a red soldier cap, a pair of drum sticks concealed in some of the togs she first removed and a drum that formed a bustle when she had on the whole outfit, and a song from "The Grand Duchess" concludes the performance.

Miss Hazard has a very good voice. She looks pretty in the various costumes. Her only mistake is that she links the songs together with a "libretto" that is written very stupidly in rhyme.

Aurie Dagwell, "the girl who sings the old songs," did not arrive in time to appear last night. She is heralded, however, as one of the good features of the bill for the week.

The Marco Twins, comedians; Al Shean and company in a travesty upon "Quo Vadis;" Ollie Young and his three brothers, hoop rollers; Herbert Brooks, card manipulator, and the Woodward trained seals made up the bill last night.

* * *

At the Avenue Theater.

Those patrons of the Avenue Theater who enjoy comedy will undoubtedly enjoy a performance of "The Black Politician," a musical comedy in three acts given by "The Smart Set," an aggregation of clever negroes.

The scenes of the play are laid in and around the mythical town of Marco, somewhere in the South, where Remus Boreland and Ephriam Crindle are running in opposition for Mayor of the town. About this time Walker Ties, manager of a stranded theatrical company, strikes the town with his troupe, and hearing that Crindle has money agrees to manage his campaign with the assistance of a famous New York political "boss." Hezekiah Doo, a race track tout and ex-jockey, then puts in an appearance and is introduced and believed to be the famous New York politician. In his efforts to make good as campaign manager for Crindle, this ignorant negro, Doo, undergoes some most perplexing adventures, saying the wrong thing at the wrong time and getting the worst of it, while Walker Ties gets the glory and most of the money.

They, however, succeed in electing Crindle Mayor, and the campaign ends with great celebration of the victory by the entire population.

S. H. Dudley as the black politician, Hezekiah Doo, is clever and laugh-provoking at every move and gesture and well supported by a competent company. The cast contains many excellent voices. The engagement is for the entire week.

NO LET-UP IN GUM TRADE.

[Houston Post.]

"If there is any such thing as hard times, the gum interests don't know it," said C. W. Erdman, Jr., of Louisville, who represents the largest manufacturers of this article in the world, "for our business is even larger than at this time last year. It is remarkable the number of packages of gum that are consumed annually. The army of chewers is vastly on the increase, both among men and women. I really believe that people must be eating gum these days, as it would be difficult to account otherwise for the greatly-increased consumption.

"Chicle, which is the principal ingredient in gum, is rather high now, despite the fact that the production is rather large. The present price of this article is about eighty cents a pound. The tree, the sap of which produces chicle, is grown to some extent in New Mexico, but most of it comes from Africa and South America, the latter article being the superior."

HOW TO COOK WILD DUCKS.

[New York Press.]

A progressive duck hunter, one whose father and mother, sisters and brothers, have lived long upon the land inherited by them near Huntington, L. I., down in the ducking country, called on me yesterday with a brace of fine, fat ducks and proceeded to prepare them in his own way for the table. He learned it from his mother. First he skinned the ducks. No picking of feathers. Then he drew them, and, after a thorough cleansing in soda water, inserted in to each's little inside a lemon cut in two. "Wherefore?" I ventured. "To take away every particle of that nasty fishy taste which accompanies every wild duck," he replied. "Much of the fishy taste is in the feathers and skin. That is easily remedied by skinning the fowl. After the vitals are withdrawn the lemond absorbs what is left of the fishiness."

A STINGY MAN'S WAY.

[The Pathfinder.]

Miss Anna T. Jeanes, who gave a large fortune to charitable purposes, used to tell the following story of a niggardly rich man.

This man visited a school and made an address. At the end he called a little boy up to him and said:

"My lad, have you a purse?"

"No, sir."

"I'm sorry," said the rich man. "If you had had a purse I should have given you a dime to put in it."

This man was scheduled to speak again at the school the next month, and when he came the boys were prepared for him. An empty purse lay hid in every pair of trousers.

And, sure enough, at the end of his speech, the man called another boy and said:

"Have you a purse, son?"

"Yes, sir," was the eager answer.

"I am glad of it," said the other. "If you hadn't I should have given you a dime to buy one with."

OPTICAL ILLUSION.

[Puck.]

State amount of cash on hand with black ink on perfectly white paper—thus: $1.000000000000000000.

Swallow a dozen highballs in quick succession, meanwhile gazing fixedly at the decimal point. It will seem to move rapidly to the right. Anyone can do this.

RELIGION

Not a Thing of Platitudes But Utility.

STRONG SERMON BY SECRETARY OF WESLEY BROTHERHOOD.

NEW BAPTIST MINISTERS, DR. PORTER AND DR. ALDERMAN.

FIRST SERMONS YESTERDAY.

The failure of churchmen to emphasize the masculinity of the church and the consequent failure of many men who admire the masculine, the heroic in religion and are not attracted by the prepondering feminine element, was the keynote of an address delivered last night by William B. Patterson, of New York, general secretary of the Wesley Brotherhood, at a platform meeting at Trinity Methodist Episcopal church. He told how the men in the churches through the Wesley Brotherhood, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Presbyterian Brotherhood and other organizations, are doing more to-day to interest men in and outside the churches in the work of the church and to help them in their own lives, than has ever been known before. This activity on the part of the men indicates, he declared, that religion has changed from a thing of platitudes to a thing of utility, and that the chief idea of Christianity is not salvation, but the work of administering to others.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Wesley Brotherhood of Trinity church, and was preliminary to the general convention of the Wesley Brotherhood, which will begin to-morrow morning at Trinity church and will close next Thursday evening with a big banquet at The Seelbach. The principal address was made by Mr. Patterson, who, less than a year ago, left active work on a large New York newspaper and assumed the secretaryship of the Wesley Broatherhood. He has succeeded in doubling the membership and number of chapters in the brotherhood in that time and has extended the work to over seventy conferences of Methodism.

The Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Kansas City, told of some of the fruits of the work done for men and the church by the brotherhood. In his own church, he said, there is a Wesley Brotherhood with a membership of over 100 and each member has so prepared himself for work in the church that none refuse to lead a meeting or take part in a service when called upon to do so. Frederick Lasker, president of the New York Methodist Social Union, who was to have spoken, could not be present.

At the beginning of his address Mr. Patterson referred to the classification made by a well-known author, who said people belong to one of three genders—men, women and ministers. The call of the church to-day, he said, is for masculine, stalwart men, because masculinity is admired by the world. The interdenominational laymen's missionary movement, inaugurated several years ago in New York, was started, he said, by just such men—men of great intellectual and financial power—men whose wealth ran far into the millions.

"The interest of the men in the work of the church to-day," said Mr. Patterson, "indicates, it seems to me, that religion is changing from a thing of platitudes to a thing of utility; that the chief idea of Christianity is not salvation, but the work of administering to others, of coming into personal contact with the men who do not know Jesus Christ. That is the work before the church to-day. It is a broad problem. If the church to-day would do its maximum good, it must utilize all the forces at its command, and seek to develop the great resources of Christianity which are to be found in its laymen. Men in the church are willing and anxious to do something definite for Jesus Christ and the church and will welcome any agency that will set them to work. We are coming to learn that there is something intensely practical in religion, that it is not something abstract, but something that we can carry into the affairs of life.

"The objection is often raised when the brotherhood matter is brought before the pastor or his official board that there are already too many organizations in the church. The introduction of the brotherhood into any church is not adding any more machinery to the machinery, but is giving power to the machinery already installed. With the present machinery it is impossible to overcome the ratio of three women to one man. We need to add to the power until we have a ratio of three men and boys to one woman. If we show to men the masculine in the church, that broad field in which is displayed peculiar qualities of men, we will get more men into the church. It is up to us to show the inheritable qualities of Jesus Christ in the qualities of those men who have done so much and are doing so much for men.

"We welcome into the brotherhood men who are at least in favor of Christianity, and we want to show them the man Jesus Christ and the joy of service for Jesus Christ, and so to impress upon them the reality of brotherhood and fraternity through Christ. May all the men of the churches realize their responsibility and that there is a definite work to be done. It used to be said, 'He that winneth souls is wise.' The new translation is, 'He that is wise winneth souls.'"

DR. HENRY A. PORTER

Preaches Initial Sermon As Louisville Pastor.

Two large audiences heard the initial sermons of the Rev. Dr. Henry Alford Porter, delivered yesterday as pastor of the Walnut-street Baptist church. Dr. Porter preached yesterday morning on "The Taking of Jericho" and last night on "A Prodigal Who Returned Home." There were fourteen additions to the church during the two services, morning and evening, and Dr. Porter expressed himself last night as having been well pleased with his first Sunday in Louisville. He arrived in the city from Oklahoma City, where he was pastor of the White Temple Baptist church, last Friday, and with his wife and mother-in-law is being entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Moses. He said last night that he had not yet succeeded in finding a permanent residence for himself and family.

Dr. Porter in his morning sermon compared the spirit which imbued those who by faith, courage, persistence and belief in themselves, caused the walls of Jericho to fall with that which exemplified the life of the late Dr. T. T. Eaton, whom he succeeded as pastor here, and said the two spirits were identical. He said the same spirit pervaded the being of Washington, enabling him to beat the Hessians. He made the point that success in any undertaking is brought about largely by faith in God, faith in one's self and by persistence.

In his night sermon Dr. Porter treated of the divine power of will delegated to every living man, and said that God had, figuratively speaking, drawn a circle about each individual man. Within that circle man's divine will power should govern his conduct, he said, and he is held responsible by God for the exercise of that will power. Beyond this circle, however, man is not held responsible.

Dr. Porter commented last night upon a coincident in connection with his coming to Louisville to succeed the late Dr. Eaton. He said that he arrived in the city on Friday, his birthday, and that he is thirty-five years old.

"Dr. Eaton," he said, "was thirty-five years old when he became pastor of the Walnut-street Baptist church, and our birthdays are only one day removed. While last Friday was my birthday, yesterday was the anniversary of Dr. Eaton's birth."

Yesterday was the fifth anniversary of the dedication of the present place of worship occupied by the congregation of the Walnut-street Baptist church, and Dr. Porter referred to that fact in his morning sermon.

INSTALLATION NEXT SUNDAY.

Dr. Edward Sinclair Alderman Preched Twice Yesterday.

Although the Rev. Dr. Edward Sinclair Alderman, recently called from the pastorate of the Wharburton-avenue Baptist church in Yonkers, New York, to that of the Fourth-avenue Baptist church of Louisville, preached his first sermons to the local congregation yesterday, he will not occupy his pulpit until next Sunday, and said last night that that may be called his first Sunday in Louisville. Since the church has been without a pastor it has been in the hands of redecorators, and was not ready for occupancy yesterday, although it is expected that it will be next Sunday.

On that date Dr. Alderman will preach in the morning and evening, and in the afternoon will be installed as pastor of the church with special services. He preached to the congregation—or as much of it as could get to the building with the crippled street railway service—in the Woman's Club building on Fourth avenue, near Oak street, in the morning and evening. He was warmly received and, although at no little disadvantage, preached two sermons which led those who heard him to expect much of him in the duration of his pastorate here.

Dr. Alderman and Mrs. Alderman have been in the city several days, and are stopping with Mrs. Alderman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Glover, 1717 Brook street. They will go to housekeeping as soon as possible, and then their two daughters, Miss Cornelia Alderman and Miss Julia Alderman, who are still in the East, will join them. Alfred Alderman, son of Dr. and Mrs. Alderman, is a student in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary here, the same school in which his father studied.

CONGREGATIONAL NOTES.

—The Union Gospel Mission Sunday-school has more than doubled its attendance. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Cardwell and those in charge are very anxious to have more teachers. The school hours are 3 p. m. to 4 p. m.—only one hour.

—Mr. Rockefeller's gift of $600,000 to Chicago University makes the total $27,000,000.

—Prestonsburg, Ky., is to have a Baptist School.

—The new book by Prof. A. T. Robertson, "Epochs in Life of Jesus," has had a good reception and sale.

—Next Thursday the younger set of Clifton-Crescent Hill Methodist church will have a candy pulling at Miss Lylian Snyder's home.

—The Rev. Henry M. Sweets and Miss Dronska Martin, of Newberry, S. C., will be married Wednesday, and upon their arrival here will be at home on Hepburn avenue.

—An oyster supper will be given to-morrow from 3 to 10 p. m. by the Ladies' Society of Bethlehem Evangelical church in the Sunday-school rooms at Seventh street and Magnolia avenue.

—To-morrow evening the Ladies' Aid of Eighteenth-street Baptist church will give an apple social.

—Stuart Robinson Memorial Church Women will meet at 3 p. m. to-day.

—There will be a King's Daughters meeting Tuesday evening in Grace English Lutheran church.

—The Rev. C. S. Leonard will give a Bible lecture at the Broadway Baptist prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

—The supper to be given by the Ladies' Society of St. Paul's German Evangelical church, Broadway, between Brook and Floyd streets, next Wednesday and Thursday, will be in charge of Mrs. W. F. Mehl. In connection with the supper Miss Ida Wellage will conduct a Japanese booth, Mrs. W. G. Waterman a linen booth, Miss Carrie Maier the doll department and Miss F. Brinke the country store.

—The ladies of the Highland Presbyterian church assisted by the Young Girls' Missionary Society will give a Christmas bazar at the Highland lecture-room December 3.

—Evangelist George L. Herr reports that his services during the month were attended by 8,000 people, many being behind the penitentiary bars. Of these 6,000 asked for prayer and 1,000 professed Christ.

—To-morrow evening at Oakdale Baptist church the Philathea and Baccaras classes will give a musical.

—The Church of the Epiphany Young Ladies' Guild will give a candy pulling Wednesday evening at Schreiber's Hall.

—On December 7 a bazar will be given by the ladies of St. George's Mission.

—The "Market" which is being held by the Parkland Presbyterian church ladies meets this week with Mrs. J. H. Sullivan. Last week's meeting was at Mrs. Endnehl's on Twenty-eighth street.

—The Rev. Dr. W. E. Hatcher reports that the Baptist Seminary has more students than any other five Baptist theological seminaries; and yet each one of these schools has more for current expenses than the Louisville school. Tuition here is absolutely free; the lectures and library are open to all. He urges that everyone should aid Dr. Mullins in raising the million-dollar endowment.

—The Southern Optical Company has allowed the ladies of the Broadway Methodist church the use of its new store at Fourth avenue and Chestnut street for their Christmas bazar, December 5 and 6.

—To-night the Presbyterian Brotherhood will meet with the Rev. E. O. Sutherland.

—At the W. C. T. U. rest room on West Market street to-morrow afternoon the Rev. W. B. Hendrix, pastor of the Union Temple Methodist church, will speak. Miss Ilva Rooke sing and Miss Jane Spurrier play.

—The young women of Portland Baptist church will give a bazar at Shafer's Hall December 12.

—The Baptist Seminary students for the year Sunday-schools organized eleven; church formed two; houses built, two; services held, 807; conversions, 2,342; money raised, $5,396.26.

—Episcopal women raised this year for missions $200,000 as a thank offering.

—Lancaster Baptist church has extended a call to the Rev. A. R. Abernathy, of Louisville, which he has accepted and will preach there every first and third Sunday.

—Westminster Presbyterian church ladies will hold their Christmas bazar next week Tuesday at Mrs. Kate T. Hadin's, 429 West St. Catherine street.

—The Young Women's Auxiliary of the First Christian church will give a Christmas sale in the church December 3 and 4.

—The revival services at the Highland Church of Christ opened last evening, with Evangelist A. T. Ritchie, of Arkansas, as leader.

—The Third-avenue Baptist church revival services will continue another week.

—Trinity Methodist church has made admirable arrangements for the national convention of the Wesley Brotherhood November 19-21. J. Campbell White general secretary of the laymen's movement will attend.

—Mrs. Lorraine Bramble has given $1,000 to the Kentucky Baptist Educational Society.

—The Christ Episcopal Cathedral Guild will have a Christmas sale December 14 at the New York Store.

—Westminster Presbyterian church women will have a bazar Tuesday evening, November 26, at the residence of Mrs. Kate Hayden, 429 West St. Catherine street.

—The First Christian church Christmas sale will be December 3-4.

—Bethlehem Evangelical Church Ladies will have an oyster supper Tuesday evening at 1862 Seventh street.

—The Walnut-street Baptist church will give a welcome reception to Dr. H. A. Porter Thursday evening.

—Zion's church, at Hancock street and Broadway, will give a musical Tuesday evening.

—The city Presbyterian pastors are holding a revival at Jeffersontown Presbyterian church.

—The Baptist Union Thanksgiving service will be held in the East Baptist church with a sermon by Dr. H. A. Porter.

—The Jewish and Unitarian Union Thanksgiving services will be in the Unitarian church with a sermon by Dr. H. G. Enelow, of Temple Adath Israel.

—Green River Association Ministers will meet November 20 at Green Chapel, Yelvington, Ky.

—The State University (col.) on Kentucky street will celebrate its anniversary November 25.

—The National Y. M. C. A. convention will be held at Washington, D. C., November 22-26.

—There will be a Luther Young People's rally in the First church November 20.

—The Rev. Dr. W. H. Ramsay will preach in Chicago December 1, and the Rev. Fred V. Hauley, of Chicago, will occupy Dr. Ramsay's pulpit.

—The Broadway Methodist Christmas bazar will be held November 29-30.

—St. Paul's Evangelical church bazar will be held at the church November 21-22.

—The Christian Endeavorers, Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Lutherans, Episcopalians and other religious workers over the country are protesting against President Roosevelt removing the motto "In God We Trust" from the new gold pieces. The Rev. Dr. Wharton, who was baptized in the Walnut-street Baptist church, tells how a Baptist preacher suggested the motto to Secretary S. P. Chase in war times, and it was adopted with the approval of Lincoln.

—The Rev. Lucien V. Rule will lecture on "Experience with Working People" Wednesday evening in the Unitarian church.

—The Rev. Benedict Hauley will lecture in St. Augustine's Catholic church on November 24 on the "Ideal Catholic."

—The Rev. Dr. John R. Sampey will lecture at Hattiesburg, Miss., January 27-February 1 on "Study of the Eighth Century Before Christ."

—The Rev. W. J. McGlothlin has gone to Jackson, Miss., to lecture on "The Gospel of John."

—The Rev. Dr. E. Y. Mullins will give a series of lectures in Texas in January, 1908.

—Forty hours' prayer service will begin next Sunday at the Catholic church St. Mary Magdalene.

—The Rev. S. J. Cannon had baptismal service in the Third-avenue Baptist church last evening.

—Calvary Baptist church is working to pay off its debt.

—East Baptist church will have revival services daily this week with preaching by Evangelist Pinkham.

—Every tenth graduate of Colgate University has gone as a foreign missionary.

—The Rev. B. A. Hunter has removed to Stithton, Ky.

—Lander Memorial church has been presented with a piano.

—West Broadway Methodist church has bought a lot for a parsonage.

—The Rev. Thomas A. Johnson had baptismal services last evening in Immanuel Baptist church.

—Broadway and Clifton Christian churches have doubled their Sunday-school attendance.

—The Fourth Presbyterian church revival services began yesterday and will continue daily this week with preaching by Evangelist Moore.

—The union Methodist Thanksgiving service will be in the Fourth-avenue church, with sermon by Dr. W. R. Hendrix.

—Gethsemane Catholic church is to be renovated by order of Bishop McCloskey.

—The Rev. M. L. Rice has removed from Kentucky to Lebanon, Tenn.

—St. Michael's Catholic church will have a coffee social and euchre this evening.

—Bishops Francis, Kinsolving and Woodcock will address the missionary mass-meeting at 3:30 p. m., Sunday, November 24, in Macauley's Theater.

—St. Anthony's Catholic church will celebrate St. Elizabeth Beneficial Society entertainment next Sunday.

—The Rev. W. R. Crey has resigned at Maysville, Ky., and removed to Tennessee.

—Sunday-school officers will be elected at the First English Lutheran church December 11.

—The Rev. Leo Harrigan will lecture in St. Cecilia's Catholic church on "Christian Art" at 8 p. m., November 24.

—The Rev. T. L. Havelburg has removed to Bardstown, Ky.

—Highland Park Catholics will give a play on November 21-22 in the hall for the benefit of St. Leo Catholic church.

REFUSES MONEY FROM REPUBLICAN

BECAUSE POLITICAL LETTER ACCOMPANIES IT.

TRUSTEE OF FUND FOR POLICEMAN'S WIDOW SORE.

WRITES TARTLY IN REPLY.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 17.—[Special.]—Chief of Police Jerry Reagan in a tart letter has refused to receive the contribution of $5 which Alan P. Gilmour, Republican candidate for City Attorney in the late election, offered to the fund for the benefit of the family of Policeman Michael Murphy, who was mortally wounded in a fight while trying to arrest certain Republicans on election day. In the same fight Clyde Campbell, son of W. R. Campbell, Republican candidate for Councilman, whose arrest caused the difficulty, was killed, and W. R. Campbell and Policeman Marion Smith seriously wounded.

Chief Reagan is one of the trustees of the Murphy fund and as such returned Mr. Gilmour's contribution in the following letter:

City of Lexington, Department of Police, Lexington, Ky., Nov. 16, 1907.—Mr. A. P. Gilmour, city—Dear Sir: Inclosed find $5, your subscription to the Murphy Home Fund. The sending of a political letter with a donation of that kind displays such a lack of taste and good breeding on your part that it borders almost upon the vulgar. A gentleman would not have done it; as one of the promoters of that fund I feel that in justice to Mrs. Murphy I cannot accept it. Respectfully,

J. J. REAGAN, Chief of Police.

Mr. Gilmour was a soldier in the Spanish-American War and some apprehension was at first felt by his friends that a personal difficulty might result from the harsh letter of Chief Reagan. Mr. Gilmour, however, has decided to ignore the communication. Mr. Gilmour's letter, to which the Chief of Police takes exceptions, was as follows:

November 13, 1907.—Treasurer Murphy Home Fund, The Kentucky Evening Gazette, Lexington, Ky.—Dear Sir: Inclosed please find the sum of $5 as a contribution to the Murphy Home Fund.

I send this not because I indorse the attempt of The Kentucky Evening Gazette to make political capital out of the unfortunate occurrences on election day that resulted in the untimely deaths of Patrolman Murphy and young Clyde Campbell, but because of sympathy for the innocent mother and children thus bereft of husband and father and their natural bread-winner.

If the sad occurrences of last Tuesday shall only mean that, in the future, elections held in Lexington shall be "held under the law and held honestly," the untimely death of these two citizens will not have been wholly in vain. Sincerely,

ALAN P. GILMOUR.

SINGING SOCIETIES PLAN CONCERTS IN TWO CITIES.

Arrangements are being made by the New Albany Maennerchor Society and the Louisville Liederkranz to give two concerts under the direction of Prof. A. Mollengraft, and rehearsals will begin at Maennerchor Hall to-night at 8 o'clock, to be followed by one Thursday night, while those in Louisville will be at Liederkranz Hall next Sunday afternoon, November 24, at 4 o'clock, and on Wednesday, November 27, at Maennerchor Hall, at 8 o'clock. An additional rehearsal will be held Sunday, December 1, at 4 p. m., in Maennerchor Hall, New Albany. The concerts will begin at The Seelbach, Louisville, December 2 and at Maennerchor Hall, New Albany, December 5.

WHEELMAN HELD UP BY MASKED MEN.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 17.—[Special.]—Will Saunders, a wheelman, was held up and robbed to-night on a dark suburban road by two masked men. His pocketbook was taken. Hold-up men and burglars are thick in Evansville.

Receiver Appointed.

Freeport, Ill., Nov. 17.—A receiver was appointed yesterday for the Robinson Manufacturing Company, makers of vehicles. Assets are said to be $125,000; liabilities $146,000.

MOVEMENT

Looking Toward Spread of Gospel Among Heathen

TO BE STARTED HERE BY J. CAMPBELL WHITE.

ANXIOUS FOR GREAT INTERDENOMINATIONAL MEETING.

WRITES TO T. D. OSBORNE.

J. Campbell White, general secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, is anxious to have a great interdenominational meeting of laymen during his visit here this week. Every pastor approving is asked to co-operate by sending names of six strong laymen to Thomas D. Osborne, president of the Baptist Laymen's Missionary Movement. Chairman Charles Anderson, of Athens, Ga., president of the Southern Presbyterian Laymen, has furnished a good list of names, several being outside of Louisville.

It was proposed to have a dollar-a-plate banquet at the Galt House at 7 p. m., November 22, where three stirring speeches of twenty minutes each would be given. Mr. White has written to Mr. Osborne of the recent great meetings as follows:

* * *

Mr. White's Letter.

The most significant action ever taken by a great city with reference to its missionary duty to the rest of the world, was taken November 9 by the city of Toronto. The representatives of all the churches in Toronto voted unanimously to attempt to increase the total offerings of their churches to missionary purposes from $141,000 last year to $500,000 this year.

Toronto's population is about 300,000. Her communicant church membership is about 60,000. Her contributions last year, through regular church channels, were almost exactly $1,000,000. In addition to this, a very large sum was expended by the Christian people of the city for hospitals and other local benevolent institutions. Of this $1,000,000 contributed through regular church channels, only $141,000 were contributed to missionary purposes outside of Toronto, and of this amount not over $40,000 was sent outside of Canada, to propagate the gospel in the non-Christian world. Something like this same proportion is given for foreign missions by the entire church of North America, at least $25 to religious and philanthropic work at home for every dollar we send abroad.

The gathering which considered Toronto's world relationships was not a chance collection of irresponsible men. They were all specially selected and invited men. The Anglican church was allowed twenty-five laymen, the Methodist, twenty-five; the Presbyterian, twenty-five; the Baptist, fifteen, and the Congregationalist, ten, this representation being based on the size of their local church membership. The meeting was, therefore, composed of the most representative Christian laymen of the city, together with perhaps a dozen leading ministers.

The meeting was called by the Canadian members of the General Committee of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. Mr. N. W. Rowell presided and gave a brief history of this latest and greatest religious movement of modern times. He was followed by Mr. J. Campbell White, general secretary of the movement. The meeting then took up heartily the discussion of Toronto's religious responsibility to the Dominion and to the world. The first proposal was that the city should attempt to raise at least $300,000 for missionary purposes this year. As the discussion proceeded, the amount was increased until $500,000 was unanimously set as the least amount which the city should provide annually. When it is remembered that this is less than half the amount spent for similar purposes in Toronto itself, the extreme reasonableness of giving such a sum is clearly apparent. But if the other cities of Christendom will follow the magnificent example of Toronto in recognizing their duty to co-operate worthily in the effort to evangelize the world, it will not be twenty-five years until the message of God's love has been intelligently made known to every creature.

All the money to be raised is to be paid through regular denominational channels, every man contributing to the enlargement of the work of his own church. Yet in arousing the men of a city to do their duty in this matter, it is of the greatest advantage to have them all act together in a common, concerted effort. A very large and influential committee of laymen is being organized in Toronto to take charge of this canvass. The purpose is not only to get men to give much larger amounts than heretofore but to organize such a thorough campaign of education and personal canvass that the number of subscribers to missionary work may be enormously increased.

* * *

Canadian Cities To the Front.

Three other Canadian cities have taken action during this past week with reference to this same question, though none of them voted to attempt so great an increase as did Toronto. Brantford, with a population of 20,000, averaged $2.30 per church member to missionary purposes last year. The laymen of the city voted to increase this amount to an average of $5 per member this year. Hamilton, with a population of 100,000, averaged last year $3.50 per church member to missionary objects. The men of Hamilton decided to attempt to double this average this year. London, Ont., with a population of 50,000, averaged last year $2.70 per church member to missions. The men there recommended that this average be lifted this year to at least $5 per member.

It will be remembered that the men of Topeka decided on October 19 to increase the annual foreign missionary offerings of the churches of that city from $7,000 to $25,000. St. Joseph, Mo., on October 22 decided to increase their offerings to this object from $12,000 to $50,000. Already one congregation in St. Joseph has pledged itself to give $10,000 of this total amount. The aggregate increase decided upon by these six cities during the past two weeks totals up to over half a million dollars.

All these meetings of men have been charged with spiritual energy. Many men have declared that the meetings opened to them a new view of the real significance of life. The spirit of the meetings and the policies determined upon cannot be explained apart from the mighty working of the Spirit of God. Prayer has been answered in so signal a manner as to be almost startling. God has done more than we asked or thought. To Him belongs the whole credit for the mighty work accomplished. Special prayer is asked by the committees of laymen in all these cities that they may be wisely guided and empowered in their work. The Toronto committee especially, if any distinction can be made, needs constant buttressing by prayer, as they have undertaken the greatest forward movement of unselfish helpfulness ever projected by the representative men of such a city.

Special prayer is also earnestly asked for great meetings to be held under the auspices of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in St. Louis, November 18 and 19; Louisville, November 20 and 22; Nashville, November 23 to 25; Knoxville, November 27 and 28; Atlanta, November 29 to December 1; Charlotte, N. C., December 2 and 3; Norfolk, Va., December 4, and Richmond, December 5 and 6. It is believed that the whole South is peculiarly prepared for a tremendous advance to keep pace with its marvelous material progress. The very salvation of the church in North America depends on finding a larger outlet. Nothing but the need of the world is big enough to relieve the congestion.

ST. LOUIS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT BURNED.

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—The establishment of the Mills & Averill Tailoring Company, Broadway and Pine streets, was gutted by fire to-day, the total loss being estimated at $100,000.

Big Blaze In Alaska.

Fairbanks, Alaska, Nov. 17.—The business district of Cleary City was destroyed by fire Friday night. Total loss $250,000.

HARD TO PLEASE

Cubans Split Over Time For Elections.

THREE FACTIONS OPPOSE CANDIDACY OF GOMEZ.

COMPLETION OF CENSUS FAILS TO END DIFFICULTIES.

TROUBLE TO FOLLOW ANYHOW

Washington, Nov. 17.—Coincident with the receipt of news from Havana of the completion of the Cuban census, has arisen a demand from many sources that a time be fixed at once for the holding of municipal and national elections in the island. Officials of the War and State Departments, who have had much to do with formulating answers to questions concerning Cuba since the Provisional Government was established and American troops were stationed there, agree that the problem is not solved by the termination of the census enumeration, and the tabulation of the returns to form electoral registration lists. The Provisional Governor is greatly disturbed over the recommendation he must make concerning the time of holding the elections, and he cannot expect aid from the various political parties, inasmuch as the leaders hold as widely-varying views as at the time the census was ordered.

The taking of the census in Cuba by American methods is recognized on every side as a great and needed work, but in the present instance there is no disguising the fact that it was used as a means of legitimately delaying the time when the United States again must surrender the reins of government to the Cubans.

* * *

Position More Favorable.

It was hoped that by the time the enumeration had been completed an agreement could be reached by the political leaders as to the time of holding the elections, and that the United States would be spared the necessity of incurring the enmity of any of the parties. It had been hoped, too, that time would heal much of the soreness engendered by the revolution against the Palma Government, and that all parties would become imbued with a desire to hold peaceable and fair elections. While these hopes have not been fulfilled, it is true that the United States now occupies a more favorable position in the matter than it did a year ago.

At the same time, there are four political parties in Cuba. Two of these are factions of the Liberal party, and are of about equal strength, though the faction headed by Jose Miguel Gomez claims to control the political situation, and is demanding that the municipal and national elections be held simultaneously, not later than February next. Jose Miguel Gomez is popular with the masses, and especially with a large per cent. of those that participated in the revolution against Palma. The other wing of the Liberals is dominated by Alfredo Zayas, president of the Liberal party and of the Revolutionary Committee. Ever since the resignation of President Palma, Zayas has been a candidate for the presidency, and it was the rival ambitions of Jose Miguel and Zayas that caused the split of the Liberal party. The recognized leader of the independent party is Gen. Mario Menocal, manager of the Chaparra sugar estate, said to be the largest in the world. The party has not united on a candidate, but those most prominently spoken of are Gen. Menocal and Manuel Sanguilly, of Matanzas, and Senor Quesada, the Cuban Minister to the United States.

The fourth party is composed mainly of the old Moderates, or Palma party. It includes many prominent and able Cubans, but as yet none has been brought forward as a candidate.

All Against Gomez.

All except the Jose Miguel Gomez party are now willing to have the elections fixed a year hence, and are opposed to an election in February next. In other words, three of the parties prefer that the Americans shall continue the Provisional Government, rather than take chances on the election of Jose Miguel Gomez. If conditions should change, a new alignment might be looked for, as the present arrangement is second choice with the leaders of each of the parties.

From reports received by Washington officials, it appears that there will be dissatisfaction with the result of the election, whatever it is. The only thing hoped for is that a majority of the best classes of Cubans will see that the United States is doing its best to insure a fair election, in order to live up to the promise made by President Roosevelt that American troops shall be withdrawn at the earliest practicable moment and the governmental affairs restored to the Cubans. It is not believed here that Gov. Magoon is ready to say when he believes such an election possible, but that a date will be fixed arbitrarily within a year. If municipal elections are held first, the new registration methods can be tried out and Cubans will have an opportunity to become used to American election methods.

Marion Harland's Recipes.

Chow Chow.

[By Request of Mrs. J. H.]

MIX together the desired quantity of each of the following vegetables: Tiny cucumbers, green tomatoes, sliced; a cauliflower, cut into small clusters; small peeled white onions, string beans, with the strings removed.

Add four small red peppers, the long kind. Pack the vegetables in a stone crock with alternate layers of salt and cover with cold water. Put on the surface of the water a weighted board to keep the pickles beneath the surface of the liquor. Leave for three days, drain, wash well and leave in fresh water for twenty-four hours.

Cook a gallon of vinegar with a teaspoonful, each, of white mustard seed, celery seed, whole black peppers, whole cloves and whole mace, a teaspoonful of horseradish, two teaspoonfuls of tumeric, three tablespoonfuls of ground mustard and a cup and a half of brown sugar. Bring this spiced-vinegar to a boil and drop in the pickles.

Simmer for five minutes, remove the pickles, pack them in jars, pour the vinegar from them, return it to the fire, add to it a tablespoonful of curry powder and boil up once.

While still boiling pour it over the pickles in the jars and seal.

* * *

India Relish.

[By Request of M. R.]

MIX all the vegetables and pack down in salt and cover with water, as in the preceding recipe, using a pint each of string beans, cut small; small cucumbers, also cut fine; three large sliced cucumbers, a pint of small onions, peeled; four small red peppers, minced; a cup of green nasturtium seeds and a cauliflower, cut up very small.

At the end of three days drain off the brine, put the vegetables in a large colander and wash well in running cold water. Put them back in the crock and cover with cold water.

At the end of twenty-four hours drain again and cook in spiced vinegar, made by adding to three quarts of it a teaspoonful, each, of paprika, cloves, celery seed, ground mustard, mace, horseradish, two tablespoonfuls of curry powder and one and one-half cups of brown sugar. Boil all these ingredients, turn in the vegetables and cook in the vinegar for ten minutes; turn into a stone crock and cover closely for two days.

Drain off the vinegar and boil it again, then pour it over the vegetables and pack in glass jars and seal.

* * *

Stuffed Pepper Mangoes.

[By Request of M. S.]

CUT the tops from green peppers and, with a sharp knife, remove the seeds. Fill the peppers with salt and lay in cold water for forty-eight hours.

Drain and lay in fresh, cold water for twelve hours after filling them with a stuffing made of two tablespoonfuls of minced cabbage, two of horseradish, grated; a teaspoonful of minced onion, a half teaspoonful each of powdered mace, nutmeg and ginger; a teaspoonful each of peppercorns, ground mustard and celery seed, a teaspoonful of sugar and a tablespoonful of salad oil.

When the peppers are filled, tie on the tops with soft twine, pack in a crock and fill this with boiling vinegar.

Drain at the end of the week, boil up the vinegar again and cover the peppers once more with it. Do not use under six weeks or two months.

* * *

Potatoes Au Gratin.

[By Request of A. M. M.]

CUT potatoes into small dice of uniform size and cook in salted water until tender. Drain and stir them into a rich, well-seasoned white sauce, pour into a greased pudding dish and strew the top of the potatoes with grated cheese, then with dried crumbs. Bake until brown and serve.

* * *

Gluten Bread.

[By Request of Mrs. A. D. M.]

BRING a quart of water to a hard boil and stir into it a quart of fresh milk, two teaspoonfuls of melted butter and a teaspoonful of salt. Dissolve a half yeast cake in a gill of lukewarm water and, when the milk-and-water mixture is lukewarm, add the dissolved yeast to it.

Beat in now two whipped eggs and the gluten flour. Put in a pint of this at first, then add more gradually until you have a batter that can be easily beaten. Set in a warm room or at the side of the range to rise.

When light add more gluten flour and knead thoroughly. Make into loaves, knead each of these and set them to rise. Bake in a steady oven. This recipe will make a large quantity, at least six loaves.

* * *

Sauer Kraut.

[By Request of L. E. W.]

SHRED a firm, white cabbage fine, and put a layer of it, several inches in thickness, in a crock and cover it with a layer of salt.

Proceed in this way until all the cabbage has been used. Cover with a plate, weighted down, and set away to ripen.

As the scum rises to the surface skim it off carefully.

* * *

Canned String Beans.

[By Request of L. B.]

SELECT firm beans, string them carefully, and cut each bean crosswise into three pieces. Cover with salted boiling water, and cook until tender.

Take out the beans, pack in heated jars, and fill these to overflowing with the boiling liquid in which the beans were cooked. Seal immediately, and keep in a cool, dark place.

* * *

Fruit Cake.

[By Request of M. B.]

CREAM a cupful of butter with one and a half cups of powdered sugar, add the whipped yolks of six eggs, and beat in two cups of prepared flour. Season with a teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon and nutmeg, mixed, and stir in the mixed fruit, plentifully dredged with flour.

The fruit should be a half pound of seeded and halved raisins, a half pound of cleaned currants and a quarter pound of minced citron. Last of all, fold in the beaten whites of the eggs, and three tablespoonfuls of brandy.

Bake in a loaf tin lined with greased paper, for about two hours.

* * *

Sponge Cake.

[By Request of Mrs. J. H.]

WEIGH ten eggs; allow for their weight in sugar and half their weight in flour.

Beat the yolks light, whip the sugar into them, add the juice of a lemon and half the grated peel; then stir in the flour and fold in the stiffened egg-whites. Bake in a steady oven.

* * *

Angel Cake.

[By Request of Mrs. J. H.]

WHIP the whites of six eggs very stiff, then sift into them, gradually, beating the whites all the time, a half cup of granulated sugar and a half cup of flour that has been sifted a half dozen times with a teaspoonful or cream of tartar.

Beat very hard, and turn into an ungreased cake tin with a funnel in the middle.

Bake in a steady oven until a straw comes out clean from the thickest part of the cake. Turn the pan upside down on a clean towel, and let it slip out of the tin. Cover with boiled icing.

* * *

Plain Cup Cake.

[By Request of Mrs. J. H.]

CREAM a cup of butter with two cups of powdered sugar. When light and smooth, add the yolks of four eggs, beaten light, and stir in three cups of prepared flour alternately with the stiffened whites of the eggs.

Flavor with vanilla and bake in small tins or in a loaf-tin.

* * *

Filling For Chocolate Cake.

[By Request of Mrs. G. M.]

IN a double boiler heat a cup of milk to scalding, adding a bit of baking soda the size of a pea. Beat the yolk of one egg light with a half cup of granulated sugar.

Dissolve in a gill of cold milk two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch. When the milk is scalding hot, beat into it the cornstarch, and stir smooth, then take from the fire and pour gradually upon the beaten egg yolk.

Return to the fire and cook, stirring steadily, until thick and smooth. Then beat in four heaping tablespoonfuls of sweet chocolate, grated, and a teaspoonful of vanilla.

When cold put between cake layers.

ITALIAN SHOT IN MYSTERIOUS MANNER.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The police are investigating the mysterious shooting of Michael Guncana, an Italian, who will die. Guncana is with a camp of Italians at the Illinois Central railroad incline, who are working at unloading ties. The shooting took place some time this afternoon.

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DEATHS.

BAGBY—W. H. Bagby, in his 59th year. Funeral from residence, 2220 Fourth avenue, Monday, November 18, at 2:30 o'clock.

MILES—Entered into rest Friday, November 15, at 10:20 p. m., Courtland H. Miles, aged 35 years, beloved son of R. E. and Mattie Sale Miles. Funeral from residence of his parents, November 18 at 2 p. m.

PRAGOFF—At 1 o'clock p. m., Sunday, November 17, in the 72d year of his age, William Francis Pragoff. Funeral from his late residence, 2005 First street, Monday, November 18, at 3 p. m. Burial private.

SCHMITT—Fell asleep Saturday, November 16, 1907, at 1:30 p. m., Edward A. Schmitt, beloved son of Jennie M. and the late Adolph Schmitt, aged 26 years. Funeral Tuesday morning at 8:30 o'clock from residence, 517 East Chestnut street, and from St. Boniface church at 9 o'clock. Interment in St. Louis cemetery. Burial private.

SKENE—Mrs. Mary Warwick, widow of the late William Skene, at her residence, 2320 Portland avenue, at 7:33 p. m. November 16, aged 88 years 6 months.

SNOWDEN—At his residence, near Prospect, Ky., Saturday, November 16, 1907, at 7 o'clock p. m., Joseph Snowden, beloved husband of Lulie Snowden, nee Giltner, aged 62 years. Funeral from Harrods Creek Christian church, Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Brownsboro cemetery.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

The officers and members of Lorraine Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at the lodge room, 451 West Jefferson street, at 1 p. m. Monday, November 18, 1907, to attend the last sad rites of our deceased brother, P. G. R. W. Cowel. Members of sister lodges are requested to attend.

Attest: F. C. SCHOEFEL, N. G.
C. W. CHAMBERS, Sec'y.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Warwick Skene will be held at the residence, 2320 Portland avenue, at 2 p. m. November 18. Interment private.

MEETINGS.

Louisville Lodge, No. 400, F. and A. M., will meet in stated communication in their hall, Scottish Rite Cathedral, this Monday evening, November 18, at 7:30 sharp. Amendment to the by-laws will come up for action, also work in the F. C. degree, and examination in the E. A. and F. C. degrees. Members of sister lodges are cordially invited to be present.

W. DOUGLAS WEBB, Master.
W. J. WATKINS, Secretary.

Preston Lodge, No. 281, F. and A. M., will meet in called communication in their hall, Main street, above Shelby, this Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock for work in M. M. degree. Members of sister lodges are fraternally invited to attend.

AUGUST R. BAUMER, W. M.
T. O. FLOYD, Secretary.

King Solomon Chapter, No. 5, will hold a called meeting in the Masonic Temple this Monday evening, November 18, 1907, at 7:30 o'clock for Past and Most Excellent Masters' degrees. Visitors always welcome.

FRANK P. ALLEN, High Priest.
H. B. GRANT, Secretary.

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Several most desirable offices ready in a few weeks. If suites or special space desired apply at once to Room 17, Third floor, Courier-Journal Office Building.

NOTICE!
Effective Sunday, November 17, 1907, the stop at First-Street Elevated Station, Louisville, will be discontinued by all trains of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry.
Take Trains at Seventh-Street Depot.
C. and O. Ry. Ticket Office, 257 Fourth Ave. R. E. PARSONS, D. P. A.

WINTERSMITH'S TONIC TONES.

FINE MEETING AT LOS ANGELES

Splendid Prospects For the Racing Game At Santa Anita Park.

MANY HORSES NOW ON TRACK.

All the Stakes Fill Well and Many Stables Are Shipping From the East.

PLANT ALMOST FINISHED.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 17.—With the meeting at Santa Anita Park only a few days off, the stake entries are coming in rapidly, and there will be a well-filled stake book. Owners have vied with each other to make the meeting a success, and there will be more representative horses of class than has ever been the case on the coast before. Nattie Bumpo is entered in seven of the leading Santa Anita Park stakes alone, the rich California Handicap, of $7,500 value; the Santa Anita, Pomona, Vernon, Garvanza, Rose and Ventura, which will keep her pretty busy. Several owners have been as liberal in their nominations.

In the meantime, the work has gone on splendidly at the track, and those who have any doubts about the course opening on Thanksgiving, November 28, the day set originally by the promoters, are now sanguine that it could open ten days earlier.

Certain it is that horses will be galloping out there at that time and probably even earlier. It might be said that outside of a few minor details, the fencing is the only real problem left, and a little more top-dressing to place on the track, as all the construction work is practically finished.

Aside from the successful filling of stakes, perhaps the most favorable news comes from C. V. Henderson, representing the Los Angeles Racing Association in the East in the absence of George Rose. He reports that the following stables have been shipped to Santa Anita Park direct: J. J. Walsh, 22; H. T. Griffin, 16; S. C. Hildreth, 20; Ed Peters, 20; W. H. McKinney, 12; J. A. Bennett, 11; Lou Bonsack, 6; Frank Regan, 12; James Boden (including other stables), 25; Geo. S. Davis, 8; Thomas Fullum, 7; Kirkfield stables (from Canada), 10; C. E. Durnell at least 12; P. T. Chinn, 25; F. E. Brown, 10; J. F. McConley, 5. Besides these, a large number are slated to arrive as soon as the Aqueduct and Pimlico meetings close.

With nearly 500 horses on the ground here already, it can certainly be counted on that there will be between 500 and 800 horses at Santa Anita when the bugle calls them to the post Thanksgiving Day, certainly a splendid showing for a racing association that did not have a stick of timber on the ground six weeks ago, and which has now the finest racing plant to be found east of New York City.

BENNING ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—All ages; six and one-half furlongs:

Herman Johnson	133	Fancy Bird	125
Rappahannock	123	Sanguine	105
Goes Fast	102	King Sol	100
One More	125		

SECOND RACE—Selling; handicap; steeplechase; about two miles:

Alamanzor	160	Yama Christy	153
Follow On	152	Bob Murphy	150
Goldfleur	149	Merrymaker	147
Spencer Reif	146	Knight of Elaky	146
Guardian	145	Prince of Pilsen	135
Pioneer	145	Jonah	132
My Grace	133	Flying Virginia	141

THIRD RACE—Two-year-olds; six furlongs:

King Sol	112	Jubilee	112
The Shaugraun	112	L'Importe	109
The Squire	109	Bob Callahan, Jr.	109
Lady Isabel	109		

FOURTH RACE—Selling; two-year-olds; seven furlongs:

Marston	105	Countermand	105
Ardri	102	*Hiacko	105
*Scallop	100	*Teetick	100
*Saltoram	97		

FIFTH RACE—Selling; three-year-olds and up; one mile and fifty yards:

Graziallo	112	Ostrich	112
Poquessing	109	Jerry C.	109
Ocean Spray	109	Clements	107
Chancellor	104	Westover	104
*Monaeodora	107	*Water Dog	104
*Panique	104	*Killochan	99
Just So	109		

SIXTH RACE—Handicap; four-year-olds and up; one and one-eighth miles:

Lane Allen	128	Right Royal	120
Dolly Spanker	117	Ocean Spray	109
Redfriar	105	Banker	102
Ivanhoe	100	Recruit	97
Darkle	92	Water Dog	90

*Apprentice allowance; five pounds claimed:

SAN ANTONIO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Four furlongs:

Nail	98	Harmonia Bill	104
Stella Patton	98	Saintonella	103
Invincible	98	Virginia Green	103
R. Q. Ban, Jr.	103	Spilt Second	103
Letohatchie	103	Doc Griesenbeck	105
Southern Knight	103	Waterlock	106

SECOND RACE—Five-eighths of a mile; selling:

Charley Heeney	106	Sweet Kitty	107
Darien	106	Dorothy Duncan	107
Crosstree	106	Ed Tracey	109
Lady Elkin	106	Lady Laughter	111
Walter McClean	106	Old Dominick	111

THIRD RACE—Five-eighths of a mile; selling:

Lulu Barton	90	Delbarra	95
Hattie Garrett	90	Merry Blue	95
Miss Delmonte	90	Lithosia	95
Lukes Thrush	90	The Goslin	95
Golandrina	95	Alice Elizabeth	90

FOURTH RACE—Six and one-half furlongs; handicap:

John Garner	96	Sam Taylor	105
Joe Stokes	96	Bonnie Prince Charlie	110
Lucky Mose	100		
Jim Simpson	102	*Cocksure	110
You Win	102	*Cooney K.	115

*Burtschell.

FIFTH RACE—Texas Breeders' Stakes; four furlongs:

Orbiculate	105	Esther M.	110
Comal	105	Southern Knight	113
Lithia Hamilton	110	*San Samon	115
San Angelo	110	*Hands Around	115
Lista	110		

*Woods.

SIXTH RACE—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling:

Merry Leap Year	99	Borak	104
Maister	99	Norwood Ohio	104
Chieftain	99	Schoolcraft	104
Lillian Ayres	99	Bart Howe	104
Anteora	104	Ad High	107
Mountebank	104	Silverskin	109

SEVENTH RACE—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling:

Renshaw	94	Haven Run	99
Charley Lusk	94	Druien	102
Jake Weber	99	Good Player	104
Virginia Beach	99	Perry Wickes	104
Profane	99	Rengaw	104
Donna Hamilton	99	Balshot	104

CHANGE IN FOOTBALL CODE MORE POPULAR.

Reports of the seventeenth annual intercollegiate football match between Stanford University and the University of California state it was one of the hardest and best fought in the history of the long series between the rival institutions. It was the second of the series played under Rugby rules, and it is interesting to note that the change to this code did not diminish the college spirit or diminish the enthusiasm of the 14,000 spectators. They cheered as lustily as in the days of the flying wedge and other varied forms of heavy mass play popular under intercollegiate rules. When the first moves were made to open up the intercollegiate rules there were many who predicted the game would lack in interest, that the absence of the yard by yard struggles, the fight sometimes for inches, would make the sport tame. The open game has come and from coast to coast the enthusiasm is fully as great as formerly. New Haven never held a more enthusiastic crowd than Saturday, and Ann Arbor was filled with crazy football fans. For a long time followers of the Rugby sport argued that the intercollegiate game had degenerated into something far closer than the English "scrum." It was to open up the game that Walter Camp and his associates formed the intercollegiate rules, reducing the teams from fifteen to eleven and spreading them all across the field. First it was an open game, but year by year the lines were drawn closer, until at last there was a loud call for radical changes, with the result there was a return almost to the first principles of Rugby. The critics of the "brute force" methods are now enjoying the sport.

STANDING OF THE JOCKEYS.

Jockey.	Mounts.	Won.	2d or 3d.	Unplaced.	Pct.
Graham	2	1	..	1	.500
O'Connor	3	1	..	2	.333
Miller	852	224	285	343	.262
Noone	18	4	4	10	.222
Olney	14	3	2	9	.214
Moesel	5	1	1	3	.200
E. Dugan	685	134	216	335	.195
Delaby	49	9	12	28	.183
Notter	493	90	146	297	.182
Robinson	11	2	..	9	.181
Griffith	11	2	3	6	.181
J. Johnson	101	12	26	63	.178
Knapp	228	40	59	129	.175
Radtke	269	47	72	150	.174
Nicol	134	23	42	69	.171
Liebert	73	12	25	36	.164
Mountain	348	55	86	207	.158
Sumter	205	32	46	127	.156
Garner	257	40	56	161	.155
Shilling	205	31	59	115	.151
McDaniel	325	46	77	202	.141
J. Lee	71	10	21	40	.140
Diggins	30	4	8	18	.133
J. Martin	188	25	55	108	.132
Buxton	94	12	25	57	.127
H. Jones	8	1	..	7	.125
Preston	323	39	73	211	.120
Hogg	34	4	7	23	.117
Pohanke	60	7	18	35	.116
M. Murphy	9	1	..	8	.111
Rosen	9	1	..	8	.111
Upton	9	1	1	7	.111
Lycurgus	38	4	9	25	.105
Kreamer	19	2	..	17	.105
Englander	98	10	25	63	.102
W. Ott	60	6	14	40	.100
Vosper	10	1	..	9	.100
Hicks	10	1	2	7	.100
Rowan	10	1	3	6	.100
Musgrave	311	29	68	214	.093
G. Burns	248	23	27	198	.092
Jno. Hennessey	76	7	10	59	.092
Beckman	259	24	42	193	.092
Lang	11	1	..	10	.090
McCarthy	77	7	18	52	.090
L. Smith	22	2	6	14	.090
W. Dugan	22	2	4	16	.090
Walsh	127	11	27	89	.086
Swain	143	12	23	108	.083
Koerner	120	10	44	66	.083
Lang	12	1	..	11	.083
Finn	186	15	25	146	.080
Lowe	242	19	57	166	.078
Clare	13	1	2	10	.076
Horner	271	20	63	188	.073
Rollins	14	1	1	12	.071
Sandy	167	12	38	117	.071
Schlesinger	14	1	1	12	.071
Crimmins	28	2	10	16	.070
Goldstein	144	10	35	99	.069
Herbert	44	3	12	29	.067
Henry	153	10	30	113	.065
Raynor	31	2	3	26	.064
Hennessey	102	6	18	78	.058
Booker	92	5	17	70	.054
G. Swain	75	4	9	62	.053
Carroll	19	1	1	17	.052
J. O'Brien	19	1	3	15	.052
Simmons	19	1	2	16	.052
Brussel	387	20	84	283	.051
P. Kelly	60	3	8	49	.050
Aubuchon	20	1	3	16	.050
Harty	104	5	14	85	.048
A. Martin	23	1	3	19	.043
J. Powers	47	2	10	35	.042
W. McIntyre	96	4	18	74	.041
L. Williams	51	2	4	45	.039
Grand	60	3	13	45	.033
W. Doyle	93	4	18	71	.033
Alex	31	1	4	26	.032
Troxler	47	1	15	31	.021

First Player To Slide.

There is considerable doubt as to who was the first ball player to slide to a base. Mose Chandler, of Boston, claimed the distinction. Last summer Mr. Chandler was present at the old timers' gathering at Peddocks' Island, and sported a gold-headed cane presented to him in 1867 for his successful sliding to bases. Mr. Chandler was a member of the famous old Lowells, of Boston, and went into all four bases on his breast. J. Walker Miller, of Washington, claims that Studley, of the Washington Nationals, was the first man to make the slide, and he is backed up by N. E. Young. Mr. Miller says: "Who of all the ball players was the first to slide into the bases, in order to euchre the baseman out of the chance to put him out of the running? Now there is a question that not one baseball enthusiast out of the millions can answer, and it came back to me forcibly recently when I saw a picture of the old Nationals baseball club of 1866, with Arthur Gorman as the central figure, each one in the group wearing a high silk hat—much higher than those worn now. In that picture was 'Seam' Studley, left fielder of the old Nationals, and who afterward played with the Olympics. Studley was the originator of the slide, and the first time he attempted it in a match game the play attracted more attention in the newspapers that published the game than the contest itself. The first time it was attempted was in a game in 1867, when the Nationals were playing the noted Eurekas, of New York, and as Studley pulled off the play the large crowd roared in glee, as seven-eighths of it thought he had slipped and by accident beat out the play, but on his repeating the feat the second time they began to take notice and cheer the daring runner for what they termed his bravery. Your 'Uncle Nick' Young, in talking to me recently, said there was no doubt Studley was the pioneer of the slide, and recently that veteran of the game, Mr. 'Ox' Bielaski, told me that he copied from Studley in sliding, and it was this study that enabled Bielaski to purloin so many bases while a player on the Nationals. In those days the catchers did not throw low, most of them making the play to keep the ball up, hence Studley and Bielaski had little trouble in sliding in behind the base in safety, just as the wonderful Mike Kelly did in later years. Bielaski stated that Charley Snyder was the only catcher who could beat him. In making the slides Studley always slid on his stomach, claiming that it would be going against the grain to slide feet foremost. Fred Waterman, the third baseman of the Olympics, in 1870, was a clever slider, going in feet foremost, and as there was no padding in the uniforms used in those days, his hips were always badly lacerated by the work. Those old boys played just as hard as the high-priced players of the present time. I used to travel with the Nationals and Olympics in all their out-of-town games. Berthrong was my beau ideal of a catcher and a base runner of class one. Harry Stovey, Paul Radford, Fogarty, Latham and Mike Kelly were all clever base stealers, but the pioneer and leader was Studley, of the Nationals of this city." Mr. Miller played on the champion Ohio team in 1866, was a minstrel performer in company with Arlie Latham, kept a hotel in Bellefontaine, O., and is one of the leading proofreaders at the Government printery. He is a 33d degree rooter at National Park during the season, and, although enjoying the game in its developed state, has a fund of stories of old-time doings always on tap.

This Week In Sport.

New York, Nov. 17.—The twenty-third annual exhibition of the National Horse Show Association will open at Madison Square Garden on Monday evening. The exhibition always attracts the very best of American thoroughbred competition for the blue ribbons, the trophies and the rich money prizes. The most coveted prize will be the Forest King Cup, formerly the Waldorf-Astoria Cup, and renamed in honor of W. H. Moore's Forest King, which won it for the third successive time last year and thus became the possessor. The prize is for cobs shown to gig and driven by owners. This year the women will take a more active part in the programme than ever before, both in the saddle and harness events, and quite a number of hunters and jumpers will be shown.

The annual meeting of the A. A. U., which begins here to-morrow, is important to all athletes. Probably the most interesting subjects with which the delegates will deal concern the status of the college athlete in athletics outside of his own school. The Metropolitan Association last year passed a resolution barring college athletes from competing while still in college, except in the colors of and for their respective colleges. The proposition to amend the constitution so as to make this applicable to the national body is to stir up a warm fight, for its acceptance would bar collegians from the various athletic clubs until after they have left the college ranks.

GREAT GAME ON NEXT SATURDAY

Chicago and Indians Certain To Put Up Spectacular Fight.

BOTH ELEVENS ARE STRONG.

Stagg's Men Expect To Score Victory Through Their Great Defensive Powers.

RED SKINS ARE CONFIDENT.

WHEN Chicago and the Carlisle Indian School football teams meet next Saturday there should be brilliant football during the whole game, as both elevens are in the keenest mood for the contest, and barring unexpected injuries both will be fit for the fray. In point of speed and handling the ball no eleven is superior to the Carlisle team in the East to-day, while Chicago holds a corresponding position in the West, writes Walter Eckersall, the ex-player of Chicago fame.

Chicago hopes to defeat the Indians through the magnificent defensive powers of the ends and secondary defense in solving the forward passes and tricks for which the Indians have become noted. In point of individual brilliancy Mount Pleasant will be well met by Steffen, De Tray and Iddings in the Chicago back field and in team work; although the Indians have mastered speed and skill, still they cannot have anything on Chicago, as the Maroons have been together for four games and their team work is pretty near proficient. It is Chicago's team play which can be counted on to win next Saturday's game for it, the power of the line and back field, and light ends combined.

* * *

Hard Work This Week.

Both elevens will finish their hard work early this week, the Indians putting on their final touches at Lake Forest, while Stagg may do his customary stunt of taking his team for a carriage ride to some wayside lot for their final signal drills.

That the Indians expect to win is a foregone conclusion. So many times have the Redmen trampled all traditions in the East in the dust that they enter every contest in a confident spirit, and they will meet the doughty Chicago team on equal ground, fearing nothing and desiring only to win by the hardest kind of fighting. It is a well known fact in the East and elsewhere that the Indians must be beaten in the first five minutes of play or the victory will go to them. It is an Indian's nature to fight hard only when in the majority or when the victory seems within his grasp. Once beaten back or successfully repulsed, most of the battle yearning is taken out of him, and it is in this point that Chicago counts on winning.

Chicago never has met the Indians before, and with this and the Indian triumphs in the East in mind the Maroon eleven should be able to play its best game from the first blow of the whistle, and only by doing so can the eleven win.

* * *

Game of the Year For Maroons.

Chicago has worked all season in preparation for this contest. Its defense has been arranged especially for the game and the offense has been thoroughly tested and found to contain power. If Steffen cannot last the game at quarterback, which is not at all probable, Page, a most promising player in this position, will be substituted. He is a cool and clever player and one who can adapt himself to any position. The Chicago back field is the equal of the Indian trio, with the exception of fullback. Houser is a better all-round man than Merriam, but the latter can be relied upon to play well.

Carlisle can only win by pounding the line or by the most elusive of plays, and it is on these two points that Chicago's defense has been taught to successfully combat an attack and by Saturday its eleven should be capable of doing so.

Both Chicago and Carlisle have had emissaries carefully watching the other in recent games for pointers, but the Carlisle scouts got little insight into the Maroon's probable methods. What they saw was a well-balanced team that had its opponents completely in hand at all stages of the contest; a team, in a word, that, so far as the eyes of the best football judgment could determine a week before the culminating point of the season, was another triumph for the Chicago coaching machine and the Chicago system.

* * *

Chicago Well Versed In Plays.

There seems to be no question that Chicago's players are well versed in the fundamentals of football, that the whole eleven is pulling together in championship style. On defense the Maroons have proved their skill in game after game so that the Maroon's goal posts seldom have been seriously menaced during the season.

There is much food for thought for the Indians. It is scarcely to be expected under the circumstances that the Indians will try a line-bucking game to any great extent, except in case they get the ball inside the Maroon twenty-five-yard line. In that event the great line-bucking abilities of Houser, Hendricks and Payne, of the Indians, almost surely will be called into service and the Maroons will then be called upon to show the real goods in the way of defense. Houser, when right, has few, if any, better in the line-smashing line. Some of his charges in the Pennsylvania game at Philadelphia may best be described as those of a human catapult. And Carlisle counts mightily on using him as a scoring engine down near the Maroon goal.

* * *

Spectacular Contest Certain.

There is no doubt that this contest will be one of the most spectacular of the year. Both Stagg and Warner are great exponents of the new game and each has the men to carry out his ideas. Warner and his men cannot beat Stagg and his warriors at straight football—that much is certain. If Chicago can stop the fast, dashing style of play of the redmen I look for them to win, but only through the most open style of playing.

With Steffen and Mount Pleasant leading their teams the two greatest generals of the country will be brought together. Each is a most accomplished player of the highest degree, and interest will center around the work of these two great little exponents of quarterback play. Both are brilliant in catching and returning punts, both do the punting for their teams and have numerous plays in which they carry the ball.

This game will furnish an excellent comparison of Eastern and Western football. The Indians have met Pennsylvania, Harvard and Princeton in the East, defeating the first two and losing to Princeton 16 to 0. Chicago is the logical Western champion, and this game will be watched with interest.

Chinn's Horses Going West.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 17.—[Special.]—Phil T. Chinn, the young turfman who is credited with having made "killings" on the Eastern tracks this fall with Gen. Haley, Glenecho and Sea Pirate, which he in succession put over the plate at long odds, arrived here this evening with his wife and child and will spend a week among their friends and relatives in the Bluegrass. Mr. Chinn said he had shipped his string of twenty-nine horses, headed by Pretension, Glenecho and Gen. Haley, from New York to the new Arcadia track at Los Angeles and he and his family will follow them after the visit here. Asked if the rumors about his big winnings were true, Mr. Chinn said: "Oh, well, I seem to be credited with having won it; so it's all the same."

MANY HORSES ON THE MARKET

Millionaire Turfmen Decide To Dispose of Their Best Animals.

STALLION ADAM IS THE STAR.

Dispersal Sales of Prominent Men Cause Kentuckians To Sit Up and Notice Things.

IN THE BLUEGRASS LAND.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The largest public sale of thoroughbred horses in the history of America will begin in Lexington on Monday, November 25, when nearly 1,000 head, comprising some of the greatest thoroughbreds of the world, will be offered. The sale will also represent the dispersal of some of the most notable breeding establishments in America and will mark the retirement of men who have been for many years identified with the breeding of thoroughbreds.

Among these are the well-known turfman and bookmaker, George C. Bennett, of Memphis, Tenn.; James Galway, of New York, who for thirty years has maintained a successful breeding establishment in Woodford county of this State; Col. aJck Chinn, chairman of the Kentucky Racing Commission, and for many years one of the most notable figures on American race tracks; Capt. Harry W. Brown, who inherited the Senorita Stud, near this city from his brother, Capt. Sam Brown; Karl Jungbluth, the Louisville turfman and breeder; R. H. McCarter Potter, of New York, whose stud has been established in Woodford county; J. S. Stoll, the wholesale whisky dealer of this city, and Andrew Miller and Francis C. Bishop, who last year established the Millstream Stud in this county with the great French stallion, Adam, at its head.

In addition to the dispersal of these studs horses from the great breeding establishments all over the country will be sent to this sale. Henry T. Oxenard, secretary of the Sugar Trust, will send a score from his farm in Virginia; W. O'B. Macdonough will offer three famous mares from his California farm; a dozen will come from the stud in Maryland of R. W. Walden, the veteran turfman, and James R. Keene will present a consignment, as will Clarence Mackey, the president of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company; August Belmont, J. B. Haggin, John E. Madden, F. R. Hitchcock, Milton Young and others well known to the breeding and racing world.

The dumping of this great mass of thoroughbred horses on the market, many of them being sold by men of great wealth, who have been by their purchases the mainstay of prices before in times of depression, will undoubtedly result in many bargains for valuable stock. This unloading of breeders in connection with a curtailment of racing in the West, will also probably bring about a notable cutting down in the production of thoroughbreds, though it is unlikely that any permanent injury will result to the breeding interests of the country. The game of raising and racing blue-blooded horses is too fascinating to be long under a cloud. Other rich men will soon take the places of those who will retire and with the prospects of the reopening of the race tracks at Chicago next season it will probably not be long before the business which means so much to Kentucky will be at high tide again.

Sixteen stallions will be among the horses offered at this sale. The most notable of these stallions is Imp. Adam, the famous French horse who was imported by Messr. Bihop and Miller at a cost of about $75,000. This horse during the past season served fifteen mares, besides his owners, at a fee of $1,000 each. As he could have as easily booked thirty mares at the same price he would seem a god investment for any business man. It is understood, however, that one of the members of the firm of Bishop & Miller will remain in the business and he will probably be a bidder for the stallion.

James R. Keene, whose turf earnings this year were over $400,000, is also said to have an eye on Adam, while Harry Payne Whitney, with the Whitney and Vanderbilt millions behind him, and who is said to want an imported horse, may also be in the market.

Capt. Brown will sell Broomstick and Garry Hermann, Mr. Potter, Imp. Knight of the Thistle, sire of MacCarter, and Brick Marsle. Mr. Stoll will offer Frankfort, the brother of Hamburg, while Col. Milton Young will dispose of Lamplighter, which although now eighteen years old and not a notable success in the stud, was one of the great race horses of his day. Among the trio of stallions which George C. Bennett will sell is Abe Frank, who was the best two-year-old of his day in the West, and had an unbroken series of victories as a three-year-old until he was ignominously beaten in the Kentucky Derby. Abe Frank was the result of artificial impregnation, but the blood of the great Hanover is there all the same, and the novel way in which it reached him is not expected to interfere with his success in the stud.

The great mares which will be sold are almost innumerable. Prominent among them are Senorita, who was one of the greatest race mares of America. She was the apple of Capt. Sam Brown's eye and he named his great stock farm for her. She is now twenty-one years old and it is to be hoped that Capt. Harry Brown will see that she is not sold for a song, but will be retired on a pension to enjoy a green old age.

Sloe (dam of Oran), Plumeria (dam of Sir Wilfred), Flo Carline (dam of Master Robert), Flirtineer (dam of Spooner), Voltario (dam of The Picket), Kate Pelletier (dam of Ivan the Terrible), and the dames of Water Boy and MacCarter will be among those offered. Mary W., winner of forty-five races, and who is remembered as a famous sprinter by all followers of the turf, is now thirteen years old, and having several years ago retired from racing, is now offered as a brood mare. She is bred to Orsini, sire of George C. Bennett.

There will be in this sale about 600 head of breed stock and in addition over 300 yearlings and horses in training.

BEDROOM WITHOUT BED.

[Popular Mechanics.]

A new era in flat construction, in which bedroomless apartments, made possible by the introduction of sanitary disappearing wall beds, is the feature, is about to be launched upon its journey of popular acclaim or defeat, by a firm of Western flat builders. It is claimed that flat buildings thus constructed will make two and three-room suites serve the purpose of the old four or five-room apartments.

The bed when not in use is folded into a closet or recess, ventilated and lighted by a window or vent, creating an all-day sanitary arrangement. The bedding is securely fastened at the foot of the bed and when shut away for the day the sheets and comforters hang slightly separated, thus affording proper sanitation. When not in use the ornamental face of the bed presents to the eye a large cheval plate mirror and mantel place. When the bed is down, automatically closing doors form an apparently solid wall.

FATTENING TEDDY'S TURKEY.

[Westerly, R. I., Special to Boston Transcript.]

Horace Vose, of this place, who for many years has supplied the White House table with its Thanksgiving turkey, has fattened two birds this year for the use of the President. Only one turkey will be sent to Washington. Both of the large birds will be dressed and the more perfect of the two will be sent to Washington, probably on Monday, November 25. Each of the turkey candidates weighs thirty-five pounds.

BOXING LID IS GETTING TIGHT

Officials of Indiana and California After the Fighting Men.

CUT IN BOUTS ON THE COAST.

Ring Official No Longer Allowed In the Ring At Los Angeles.

OTHER CHAT OF THE RING.

BOXING clubs are having one of their periodical runs of bad luck in at least two States. The Governor of Indiana has just handed down a ukase to the effect that Sheriffs must stop all ring contests, and Councilman Wallace, of Los Angeles, has prevailed on the city fathers to limit the length of bouts in that city and to prohibit any decisions being handed down.

In some respects the latter ordinance is not going to work any great injury to the fighting game on the coast. Much can happen in ten rounds and it is needless to quote instances. Moreover, the six-round game, with no decisions, has flourished in Philadelphia for several years and some good bouts have been witnessed. The duty of the referee in this case is simply to see that the men observe the rules of boxing and break when ordered.

The boxing fans regret that the sport is under the ban throughout Indiana, for no criticism has attached to the contests held there in recent months. The Fort Wayne and other clubs have been scheduling good contests, with every provision taken for the safety of the men and for the comfort of the patrons, and it is difficult to see why there should be any action taken against sparring.

One thing can be said positively—that the sport of boxing can never be downed. It has flourished since the earliest times, and it has passed through far harder periods than any it is confronting at present. There was such a vigorous crusade against the ring in England and this country 100 years ago that it seemed as if the sport was doomed. But it came up again, with more than the usual popularity, just the same. So long as manly strength is a thing to be admired, just so long is the ring going to exist.

The Los Angeles decision came as a compromise after a tilt between the city supervisors. Councilman Wallace insisted on his bill being considered and an edict was passed which may not hurt the game to any great extent, after all.

* * *

We are going to have another case of England against America the coming week. Owen Moran, the British featherweight, is carded to meet Frankie Neal in San Francisco, and it remains to be seen whether Moran can live up to the praise given to him on the other side of the water.

Moran has long been considered about the best man of his class across the water, and his bouts here, while not unusually impressive, have at least shown some merit. For instance, he defeated Danny Daugherty, according to the opinion of most of those who witnessed the affair, in their six-round go in Philadelphia. No verdict was handed down, of course, but most of those who saw the scrap thought the Briton had the better of the mixing.

He also got the verdict over Monte Attell, a brother to Abe Attell, in twenty rounds before a New York club. Monte Attell has not anywhere near the science of his relative, but is a tough customer and one who can jump around in sufficiently lively fashion to make it a difficult matter to put him out. Moreover, Moran is credited with having had the better of Tommy O'Toole in their contest at Philadelphia, which went the full six rounds.

Moran's British record is much more impressive and would be extremely striking if we knew something about the ability of the men he met. For instance, he beat Andy Tokel so badly in eleven rounds that Tokel was virtually knocked out when the go was stopped. When Andy came to this country to meet Harry Forbes, he showed that he knew more about the rugged style of mixing than any boxer sent from Great Britain in recent years. If he was in his best shape when he opposed Moran, the latter ought to be a hard man to handle.

What will count more strongly for Moran is the fact that he got the decision over George Dixon in six rounds across the water. This was at least three years ago, when George still retained his old-time skill, even though he had lost his punch, and when his boxing was not impaired. That Moran could get the edge over him at that stage speaks well for the science of the Briton.

Moran is training with Al Wicks, the British welter, who accompanied him to this country. Wicks had a good reputation in his palmy days of the ring and undoubtedly knows many of the angles of boxing. Whether he can get his man into such shape that he can stand against Frankie Neil remains to be seen.

* * *

George Siler, in writing of the jolts the boxing game is receiving, says:

Pugilism received several hard bumps last week. The hardest was Gov. Hanly's edict against the game in Indiana. Others were the ordinances prohibiting long drawn-out contests at Los Angeles, and the matching of the self-admitted faker, Jack O'Brien, and Jack Johnson. The game had a long siege at Indianapolis and was beginning to boom at Fort Wayne, so the Governor's manifesto probably will put those towns off the map. I say probably because there is "many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

Those interested in the sport in other Indiana towns, especially those situated in the northern part of the State, could not understand why they were not permitted to hold boxing contests and why the promoters did business within a stone's throw of the Governor's mansion. That is easily explained. His honor, as time has proven, does not object to boxing shows, but objects to their being held in close proximity to Chicago, for the simple and apparent reason that Chicago always has been inclined to use the northern section of Indiana as a ground for bringing off sporting events prohibited in its own territory. The boxing events recently scheduled at Gary, Ind., and declared off through the intervention of the Governor, would depend for their patronage on the Chicago sports, inasmuch as there were but few people about Gary to whom they would appeal.

* * *

This matter was taken up to the Governor and he objected strongly to the idea of furnishing an arena for a sporting event which could not find a resting place where it originated. It happened that several good Indianans were interested in the Gary enterprise, notwithstanding they depended on Chicago for support. These good Indianans were inclined to take the Governor to task for discrimination, and the Governor, not wishing to be bothered, issued an order to stop the game throughout the State. It is possible permission will be granted to bring off boxing contests in the larger towns of Indiana remote from Chicago. Gov. Hanly never has been inclined to control local affairs, and as the people of Indianapolis, Fort Wayne and Terre Haute never have abused the privilege of indulging in the sport it probably will be resumed, but not close enough to the State line for Chicagoans to get a crack at.

* * *

The ordinance passed at Los Angeles was a betwixt and between affair, as it simply substituted ten-round bouts for the longer route. It prohibits boxing with less than six-ounce gloves and a ring official. That should call for no growl from the promoters, as there are scores of towns, Chicago for one, that would receive that sort of a proposition with open arms. The Los Angeles sports have been favored with twenty and twenty-five-round fights, among them numerous championship affairs, so they do not look favorably upon the cut.

The additional ounce to the weight of the gloves is easily overcome, as the extra ounce of hair can be placed so as to protect the wrist, thus leaving the hitting part of the mitts the same weight as heretofore. The ordinance, however, is a good one, as it will compel the fighters to fight and not stall through a number of rounds, as generally is the case in long drawn-out contests.

* * *

The one man whom it affects the most is the referee, as it puts him out of business. That is quite an item to Promoter Tom McCarey, as he repeatedly has been compelled to give Jim Jeffries $1,000 for acting as arbiter. Tom also can save quite a bit of money on purses, as the scrappers really cannot expect as much money for a ten-round bout as they can for a contest over the Derby route. What is McCarey's gain is the referee's and the fighters' loss, as those "wot loves a mill" will flock to see a ten-round full-of-action scrap as quickly as they would a twenty-round hugging match.

Of course the ordinance does not look well at first glance, but as half a loaf is better than no bread Los Angeles fight fans should be thankful for it. Tom McCarey, it is reported, bemoans it and threatens to shift his arena out of town and near the Arcadia race track. That is seventeen miles from Los Angeles, and Tom will learn that it is more difficult to coax people to step up to the box office seventeen miles out of town than it was at Naud Junction.

HURRY-UP YOST TO RETIRE FROM GAME.

A SPECIAL from Ann Arbor says: "Hurry-Up" Yost will retire as coach of the Michigan U. football team after this season. That is, that's the impression gained around the Wolverines' camp these days. While Yost hasn't exactly intimated that he will sever his connections, something has slipped out that this is his final year.

Dan McGugin, the former Michigan star now coach of Vanderbilt U., of Nashville, Tenn., is down to succeed Yost. The Southerner's style is like that of Yost, and with "Hurry-Up" an absentee he would be a welcome addition.

Every one would mourn the loss of Yost. He has had a remarkable career on the football field. The defeat Pennsylvania handed Michigan last year was a big disappointment to the lanky coach. But a victory in Saturday's battle with the Quakers will help some, and the local followers will forget all about the 1906 trimming.

BREEDING PLANS FOR CALIFORNIA

Tom Williams Intends To Locate Forty or Fifty Stallions In State.

PRESIDENT TOM WILLIAMS, of the California Jockey Club, has outlined his plans for the breeding bureau he proposes to establish on the coast, says a special from San Francisco. Speaking of the matter he said:

"During my recent visit to the East I was greatly impressed with the workings of the breeding bureau established by the New York Jockey Club for the improvement of the breed of horses in New York State by the infusion of thoroughbred blood through mating with mares hitherto mated with ordinary stallions by the farmers of the State. After inquiring carefully into the method of operation I became convinced that the Pacific Jockey Club owed it to the State of California to establish a similar institution. Since my return I have worked out some of the details and I expect to see the California breeding bureau in working order during the early part of 1908.

"The plan on which I am working contemplates the location of at least forty or fifty thoroughbred stallions in various sections of California by next spring, in season for breeding to such mares as may be offered. I shall personally donate some of the stallions required to start the bureau as it should be, and doubtless other turfmen will gladly co-operate by making similar donations.

"I also intend to put into operation a scheme to furnish the breeding bureau with stallions by providing races each week at the Emeryville track, one of the conditions of which will be that the winner shall become the property of the Jockey Club for donation to the bureau. The purse will be made sufficiently valuable so that owners will find in it an inducement to enter good horses. The plan of distribution of the stallions will be to place them in the care of prominent and responsible persons in the various sections of the State for the use of stock raisers and farmers generally. At stated intervals the stallions will be interchanged, so that there will not be too much inbreeding. A plan of this sort ought to greatly increase the importance of the breeding industry of California and work to the special benefit of the agricultural districts. My idea is to place the bureau in the hands of a competent secretary, one of whose qualifications must be a familiarity with breeding. I shall take hold of the matter in earnest next month and will have the plans thoroughly worked out and systematized in a short time."

FOOTBALL MEN ARE SUSPENDED

Four Members of Georgia School of Technology Charged With Professionalism.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 17.—Four members of the football squad of the Georgia School of Technology, two of whom played yesterday in the game against Vanderbilt, at Nashville, were suspended by Vice President Holmes, of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, on charges of professionalism filed by Troup Cox, of Atlanta.

Those suspended are Right Tackle Davis and Fullback Johnson, who played yesterday; Quarterback "Chip" Roberts, who was put out of the game two weeks ago by reason of injuries, and Sims, who has played only one game this season on account of illness.

The charge is made that both Davis and Sims have been paid money for playing with Tech.; that Sims was paid for playing last Thanksgiving with the team of the Atlanta Athletic Club. As to Johnson and Roberts it is alleged that they are paid by means of a percentage basis arrangement with a furnishing goods store. Prof. Holmes said that pending investigation by President Matheson, of the Tech. School, the school would not be suspended, as was done in the case of the University of Georgia a week ago.

It was the purpose to secure action on the accused players in time to prevent Johnson and Davis from playing against Vanderbilt yesterday, but the evidence reached Prof. Holmes too late for him to act.

Foxhall Keene At Lexington.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 17.—[Special.]—Foxhall Keene arrived here to-day for a visit to his father, James R. Keene, at Castleton stock farm, near this city. After his visit to Castleton he and Dr. R. M. Bryan, of this city, will go on a partridge hunt in Southern Kentucky before he returns to New York.

TYRUS COBB IS BEST BATSMAN

Detroit Outfielder Leads All Stickers of American League.

OFFICIAL AVERAGES ARE OUT.

Kay, of Washington; Stone, of St. Louis; Orth, of New York, Well Up In List.

LAJOIE UNDER .300 MARK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Tyrus Cobb, the sensational outfielder of the Detroit team, led the American League batsmen during the past season by a comfortable margin. The official averages were announced to-night by President Ban Johnson, and they show Cobb has an average of .352, Kay, of Washington, being nearest to him with .333. Stone, of St. Louis, has an average of .320, being tied with Killian, of Detroit. Detroit leads in team batting, with Philadelphia second. The averages follow:

Players and Clubs.	Games.	A.B.	1B.	Av.
Cobb, Detroit	150	605	212	.352
Kay, Washington	25	60	20	.333
Orth, New York	43	105	34	.324
Crawford, Detroit	144	582	188	.323
Stone, St. Louis	155	596	191	.320
Killian, Detroit	46	122	39	.320
Clymer, Washington	57	206	65	.316
Flick, Cleveland	147	549	166	.302
Nicholls, Philadelphia	124	460	139	.302
Lajoie, Cleveland	137	509	152	.299
Niles, St. Louis	120	492	142	.289
Anderson, Washington	87	333	96	.288
Chase, New York	125	498	143	.287
Oldring, Philadelphia	117	441	126	.286
McIntyre, Detroit	20	81	23	.284
McFarland, Chicago	52	138	39	.283
Congalton, Boston	133	518	146	.282
Hartsel, Philadelphia	143	507	142	.280
Collins, Philadelphia	141	523	146	.279
Milan, Washington	48	183	51	.279
Delehanty, Washington	141	499	139	.278
Rossman, Detroit	153	571	158	.277
Moriarty, New York	126	437	121	.277
Lister, Cleveland	22	65	18	.277
Pickering, St. Louis	151	576	159	.276
Ganley, Washington	154	605	167	.276
Parent, Boston	114	409	113	.276
Hickman, Washington	81	221	61	.276
Jones, Detroit	126	491	134	.273
Schreck, Philadelphia	101	356	97	.272
Seybold, Philadelphia	147	564	153	.271
Murphy, Philadelphia	124	469	127	.271
Elberfeld, New York	120	447	121	.271
Hart, Chicago	29	70	19	.271
Williams, New York	139	504	136	.270
Laporte, New York	130	470	127	.270
Dougherty, Chicago	148	533	144	.270
Altizer, Washington	147	540	145	.269
Clarke, Cleveland	120	390	105	.269
Davis, Philadelphia	149	582	155	.266
Donovan, Detroit	37	109	29	.266
Jones, Washington	121	437	116	.265
Spencer, St. Louis	71	230	61	.265
Kleinow, New York	90	269	71	.264
Jones, Chicago	154	559	146	.261
Donohue, Chicago	157	609	158	.259
Hemphill, St. Louis	153	603	156	.259
Schaefer, Detroit	109	372	96	.258
Wallace, St. Louis	147	538	138	.257
Warner, Washington	72	207	53	.256
Hahn, Chicago	156	592	151	.255
Unglaub, Boston	139	544	138	.254
Hoffman, New York	136	517	131	.253
Jones, St. Louis	155	549	137	.250
Bemis, Cleveland	65	172	43	.250
Owen, Chicago	11	16	4	.250
Sullivan, Boston	144	551	135	.245
Schmidt, Detroit	104	349	85	.244
Coughlin, Detroit	134	519	126	.243
Isbell, Chicago	125	486	118	.243
Barrett, Boston	106	390	95	.243
Lowe, Detroit	17	37	9	.243
Turner, Cleveland	142	524	127	.242
Ferris, Boston	143	561	135	.241
O'Leary, Detroit	139	465	112	.241
Tannehill, Chicago	33	108	26	.241
Yeager, St. Louis	123	436	104	.239
Davis, Chicago	132	466	111	.238
Hughes, Washington	36	80	19	.238
Howell, St. Louis	44	114	27	.237
Stovall, Cleveland	124	466	110	.236
Hartzell, St. Louis	60	220	52	.236
Birmingham, Cleveland	136	476	112	.235
Conroy, New York	140	530	124	.234
Keeler, New York	107	423	99	.234
Bender, Philadelphia	45	100	23	.230
Nill, Cleveland	78	258	59	.229
Graham, Washington	26	48	11	.229
Welday, Chicago	24	35	8	.229
Hinchman, Cleveland	152	514	117	.228
Kitson, New York	16	31	7	.226
Blankenship, Washington	37	102	23	.225
Bradley, Cleveland	139	498	111	.223
Winters, Boston	35	94	21	.223
White, Chicago	48	90	20	.222
Butler, St. Louis	20	59	13	.220
Downs, Detroit	105	374	82	.219
Hoey, Boston	39	96	21	.219
Mullin, Detroit	70	157	34	.217
Young, Boston	45	125	27	.216
H. Hinchman, Cleveland	15	51	11	.216
Knight, Boston	138	499	107	.214
Rohe, Chicago	144	494	105	.213
Wagner, Boston	111	385	82	.213
Bell, New York	17	52	11	.212
Plank, Philadelphia	43	123	26	.211
O'Brien, Cleveland	82	279	58	.208
Chesbro, New York	29	72	15	.208
Moore, New York	15	29	6	.207
Cross, Philadelphia	77	248	51	.206
Glade, St. Louis	24	73	15	.205
Ball, New York	15	44	9	.205
Gehring, Washington	20	44	9	.205
Grimshaw, Boston	64	181	37	.204
Thellman, Cleveland	21	59	12	.203
Stephens, St. Louis	58	173	35	.202
Cross, Washington	41	161	32	.199
Shipke, Washington	64	189	37	.196
Smith, Chicago	42	92	18	.196
Tannehill, Boston	21	51	10	.196
Thomas, New York	80	208	40	.192
Shaw, Boston	76	198	38	.192
Quillin, Chicago	49	151	29	.192
Kahoe, Washington	17	47	9	.191
Harris, Boston	12	21	4	.190
Smith, Washington	51	139	26	.187
Rhoades, Cleveland	35	92	17	.185
Hayden, Washington	62	164	30	.183
Powers, Philadelphia	50	159	29	.182
Lord, Philadelphia	57	170	31	.182
Rickey, New York	52	137	25	.182
Brackett, New York	10	22	4	.182
Criger, Boston	75	226	41	.181
Altrock, Chicago	30	72	13	.181
Glaze, Boston	32	61	11	.180
Sullivan, Chicago	112	329	59	.179
Bay, Cleveland	34	95	17	.179
Berger, Cleveland	14	28	5	.179
F. Delehanty, Cleveland	15	52	9	.173
Hogg, New York	27	64	11	.172
Perrine, Washington	44	146	25	.171
Dineen, St. Louis	29	59	10	.169
Pelty, St. Louis	36	95	16	.168
Coombs, Philadelphia	24	48	8	.167
Payne, Detroit	53	169	28	.166
Walsh, Chicago	57	154	25	.162
Liebhart, Cleveland	38	87	14	.161
O'Connor, St. Louis	35	89	14	.157
Pruitt, Boston	35	51	8	.157
Seivers, Detroit	38	91	14	.154
Vickers, Philadelphia	10	20	3	.150
Buelow, St. Louis	26	75	11	.147
Smith, Washington	37	84	12	.143
Falkenberg, Washington	33	86	12	.140
Block, Washington	24	57	8	.140
Doyle, New York	29	58	8	.138
Hess, Cleveland	19	29	4	.138
Wakefield, Cleveland	26	37	5	.135
Schlafly, Washington	24	74	10	.135
Powell, St. Louis	32	91	12	.132
Eubanks, Detroit	15	31	4	.129
Dygert, Philadelphia	42	94	12	.128
Patten, Washington	36	87	11	.126
Waddell, Philadelphia	43	97	12	.124
Archer, Detroit	18	42	5	.119
Joss, Cleveland	42	114	12	.114
Johnson, Washington	14	36	4	.111
Newton, New York	19	27	4	.108
Oberlin, Washington	24	31	3	.097
Patterson, Chicago	19	31	3	.097
Armbruster, Boston	24	63	6	.095
Bartley, Philadelphia	15	21	2	.090
Clarkson, Cleveland	22	35	3	.088
Morgan, Boston	26	55	4	.073
Keefe, New York	19	19	1	.053

CLUB BATTING.

Clubs.	No. games.	A.B.	1B.	Pct.
Detroit	153	5,199	1,383	.266
Philadelphia	150	5,006	1,280	.256
St. Louis	155	5,220	1,328	.254
New York	152	5,051	1,283	.250
Washington	154	5,098	1,239	.243
Cleveland	158	5,078	1,224	.241
Chicago	157	5,097	1,218	.239
Boston	155	5,242	1,230	.235

Football Player Better.

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—The condition of Carl Rouse, captain of the Kansas University football team, who was seriously injured in the game with St. Louis University yesterday, was improved to-night, according to a statement made at the hospital to which he was taken. It could not be said, however, that he was out of danger, as the nature of his injuries are such that several days must elapse before a positive statement on that point can be made.

FIST FIGHTS! NO HAZING!

Head of College Believes In Glove Contests When Necessary.

NO REGULATION METHODS.

President of North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical School Adopts New Scheme.

IS VERY UNCONVENTIONAL.

ONE of the leading characteristics of practically all the institutions of learning in the world is the enmity which exists between the class just entering college and the class returning for its second year, says the New York Press. From time to time various customs have sprung up having for their purpose the letting off of the surplus steam engendered by the friction between the two classes. Hazing of freshmen by sophomores, followed by retaliatory measures on the part of the oppressed freshmen, has now almost died out except in a few small or "freshwater" colleges.

The older American colleges have adopted class combats known as "rushes," in which freshmen and sophomores, generally stripped to the waist or attired in fighting togs, line up against each other to battle for some single object. These melees in some colleges have become settled institutions, and are known as the annual "cane rush," "bowl rush," and so on.

But it remained for President George T. Winston, of the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Raleigh, to introduce an entirely new method of settling class differences. He proposed that the freshmen and sophomores should line up in an open field and then fight out their differences with the naked fist. His suggestion was adopted with enthusiasm—in fact, to an extent that President Winston never dreamed of. The result was a series of combats which lasted for three days, in which the students hammeed each other to their hearts' content, with the accompaniment of numerous bruised eyes and bloody noses. The affair has attracted wide attention, and papers all over the country have commented editorially upon it. North Carolina parents are quite stirred up over it. Some say it was a sensible thing, others denounce it as a return to barbarism.

The cause which led up to this suggestion of President Winston's was a small bit of hazing. The sentiment of the college, as a whole, is against hazing, and the seniors this year made an agreement among themselves that they would put a stop to it. The sophomores remained quiet for a time, but finally declared their patience was at an end; the new men, under protection of the seniors, had grown too "cocky" and "fresh" for any further toleration, and that for the good of the college an example would have to be made of some one. One Monday night a band of sophomores swooped down on one of the "freshest" of the freshmen, who was quite vain of his curly locks, tied him hand and foot and then proceeded to shave his head clean. A series of fights ensued.

The following morning President Winston spoke of the incident in the college chapel, and said to the assembled students that if they were going to fight, why fight, but fight fair. He suggested that if the two under classes could not get along in any other way that they meet and fight it out with their fists. The proposal met with loud cheers.

That afternoon it became noised abroad that a gladiatorial contest was to be pulled off between the sophomores and freshman classes. The entire college turned out and many spectators came from the adjoining town of Raleigh.

The sophomores assembled on the athletic field, all attired in sweaters bearing their class numerals. After they had waited for a few minutes and no freshmen appeared, they began to shout loud taunts, telling the freshmen they were afraid and calling them "mollycoddles" and "milksops." Suddenly a loud yell in chorus was heard and the freshmen in a body came pouring down upon the field with the light of battle in their eyes. The seniors present appointed themselves umpires and declared that the fight must be fair, using the naked fists only, and that fearful punishment would be visited upon any combatant who violated the rules.

The classes were then lined up facing each other, man to man, with an equal number of men on each side. The signal was given and the battle was on.

The fight was stiff from the start. Blows were given that had all the steam that a man could summon behind them. The field soon became a seething mass of red-faced students, with disordered hair and arms going like windmills. As soon as a man was well beaten the seniors hauled him out of the contest and made his opponent withdraw to the sidelines. Separate fights were stopped as soon as it became evident that one of the pair was in danger of being badly injured. The battle was stopped only when the men were tired out and it was declared that honors were about even.

The next afternoon the battle was renewed, but only about fifteen pair were allowed to fight. The next day it was resumed, but was called off in a few minutes, as there were only a few men present.

When the smoke of battle had cleared away after the fighting was over it was found that five students had broken noses, there were plenty of faces bruised and swollen, lots of discolored eyes and sore bodies, but there were no hospital cases.

President Winston then declared that the fighting had gone on long enough, and that he hoped all were satisfied. He said there must be no more fist fighting, as the college was receiving too much undesirable advertising and many parents were opposed to it. He now purposes to have a large push-ball, five or six feet in diameter, on which the two classes can work off their surplus energy by pushing.

President Winston has long been noted for his unconventional point of view in dealing with students. Before being called to the A. and M. he was president of the University of Texas and previously of the University of North Carolina. While president of the last-named institution he once expelled his own son from the college for some offense, and saw that he never was readmitted. An incident is told of Dr. Winston's reign there which is characteristic of him. He was informed one day that his students were indulging in the delights of poker to the injury of their academic standing. He decided to investigate for himself, as he always did reports of every kind, and knocked one evening at the door of one especially bright student who had been falling behind in his studies. A ribald voice called out: "Come in if you are a gentleman!"

President Winston replied: "Well, I am going under that disguise anyhow," and at the same time opened the door. Five appalled students arose simultaneously from a table which upheld a scattered deck of cards, a whisky bottle, poker chips and dice.

The president eyed the table with interest. "Well," he said in his customary dry tone, "you seem to have all the furnishings of a Western mining camp here except one. Now, where are your pistols?"

Five shame-faced students eyed each other with sickly grins. Dr. Winston then informed them that he had merely called for the purpose of inviting them to his office for a little talk on the morrow. Visions of instant expulsion flitted through five minds as they entered the president's office the next day. Dr. Winston received them with dignified courtesy, talked to them as man to man, told them of the seriousness of the offense and then said he had no desire to be harsh with them, only he would exact from each man his word of honor that he would not gamble at the college again. Each man gave it and each man kept his promise, for it was a college tradition that no student was ever known to lie to "Old Wince."

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HUGHES IS FOXY

Playing Waiting Game For White House.

NO EMISSARIES WILL BE SENT FOR VOTES.

ATTITUDE OF NEW YORK'S GOVERNOR A MYSTERY.

SPECULATIONS ON POLICY.

New York, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—Political leaders here continue to learn of the popularity of Gov. Charles E. Hughes beyond this State and the sentiment favorable to his nomination for President, but that is as far as it goes. The movement on behalf of the Governor, if it may be called thus, is nothing more than a popular demonstration of approval of his conduct in public office and a desire that he go higher up. There does not appear to be any regularly organized movement at the present time for the capture of delegates in his behalf. Much has been written to the effect that certain independent Republicans and a few of the right-hand men of former Gov. Odell have either gone to work or propose doing so to build up a Hughes machine which will rival that of the Roosevelt-Taft forces.

Some stories have also come this way to the effect that Republican leaders beyond this State, and particularly in the West, will help them in behalf of the Governor. But up to the present time there appears to be no evidence that the friends of Gov. Hughes are preparing to make any active canvass for him. They have very little time, as it is, to perfect a strong organization in the nation, and if much more delay ensues it is apt to be too late.

Playing a Clever Game.

Some shrewd observers of the political situation think, however, that Mr. Hughes and his followers are playing a very clever game of politics. Their idea is that with the exception of New York State no active effort is apt to be made for the control of any other delegations. If, of course, those States in the West whose people have been saying nice things about Mr. Hughes instruct for him, their support will be gratefully received, but no emissary from New York is apt to visit them in behalf of the Governor. The reasons for this line of policy are very simple, and they do not lack wisdom, either. In the first place, men interested in the fortunes of Charles E. Hughes are not at all satisfied, as the anti-Administration papers here seem to be, that Mr. Roosevelt has lost his grip on the party and that neither he nor Secretary Taft can secure the nomination. Many appear to be of the same opinion as Champ Clark, of Missouri, put it in the terse interview from Washington the other day. They do not take much stock in the idea some papers are trying to generate—namely, that the whole country is cursing the President for the recent flurry in banking circles and he is down and out in consequence.

No Use of Making Fight.

In view of this general impression that Mr. Roosevelt remains a dominating force inside of his party, the friends of Gov. Hughes believe it to be futile, under present conditions, for him to make a fight for the nomination against the well-organized and resourceful machine of the national administration. They have also given consideration to the other phase of the situation, namely, that the control of the next National Convention is apt to be in doubt, and things will drift there until after the balloting begins. The Hughes forces think that in the event of such a situation, a deadlock will not alone help them, but is quite apt to bring about the nomination of the Governor. Their line of reasoning is that in such a contingency none of the present possibilities who have been engaging in an active scramble for the nomination will have a chance of receiving it. No doubt, on the other hand, the action of the Governor in simply holding aloof from the race and attending to his duties has added to his strength before the people, and the convention will be bound in the end to recognize him as the strongest man it can name.

Hughes' Attitude a Mystery.

Just what the attitude of Mr. Hughes toward the presidency is continues to be a matter of much mystery. That he will not accept another term as Governor has already been stated by your correspondent, and this determination on his part remains unchanged. No one believes, however, that he would refuse to make the race for President were the Republicans to name him.

There is no doubt that if the President or Secretary Taft is named next year they will try to have Mr. Hughes reconsider his refusal not to accept another term at Albany. For with him at the head of the State ticket, the Republican leaders feel assured that the electoral vote of New York would be theirs beyond all question, but few believe that Mr. Hughes will respond favorably to their request. It is known that he is very anxious to get back in the active practice of law here, and only the presidency might keep him from that. Few are inclined to accept seriously the dispatches appearing in the Sun and other anti-administration papers that the Roosevelt wing are going to attack Gov. Hughes all along the line and try to brand him as a reactionary. This looks like press bureau stuff, nothing more. If Mr. Hughes formally enters the race, the administration will no doubt fight him. It is true, also, that the Roosevelt-Taft people recognize the Governor as the only rival they need fear at the National Convention. Foraker, Knox, Cannon, Fairbanks and the rest are mere figures in the opposition behind which some dark horse may lurk if they do not unite on one of themselves. But the country is talking about Hughes the same as it has about the President, and he has strength in consequence almost akin to that of Mr. Roosevelt.

Like Butting a Stone Wall.

To try and convince it therefore that Hughes is a reactionery would be like butting one's heads against a stone wall. For the memory of the fight made by the Governor to secure the most radical Public Service Commission measure ever framed is not yet forgotten. The administration would be wasting much time in that attempt. It is also probable that if it were to pound Charles E. Hughes very hard, the result of such tactics might create a mass of feeling for the Governor and also cause him to enter the field in earnest just for the sake of vindicating his policies and record at Albany.

Radical As Roosevelt.

Those who have followed the State administration here very closely know well that the Governor is just as radical as Mr. Roosevelt so far as the regulating of corporations, public service and otherwise and the prosecution of those directors accused of mismanagement are concerned. The one difference between the two men is that Mr. Hughes is very deliberate and careful, which virtues are not always manifested by the President, but when he comes to a conclusion he talks right to the point, not alone more forcibly and vigorous than Mr. Roosevelt, but he also throws no sop to the other side as the President usually does in his utterances. Any one only need read the speech made by Mr. Hughes while the Public Service Bill was before the Legislature in order to become convinced of this fact. Upon what theory therefore those members of the Republican party who are called reactionaries propose to rally around the Governor is a difficult matter to understand. For that Mr. Hughes would let up on the Federal prosecution under the anti-Trust and anti-Rebating laws are ideas no one who knows the Governor well believes. The probabilities are strong that one reason why Mr. Hughes has thus far held aloof from the presidential game is that he is with reason suspicious of some who declare themselves friendly to his nomination and does not care to be in the company of others.

EDWARD LISSNER.

BENEFIT CONCERT

PROMISES TO NET VETERANS HANDSOME RETURNS.

Will Be Held To-morrow Night In The Seelbach Auditorium.

There has been a large sale of tickets to the Confederate Veterans' benefit concert to be given in The Seelbach Hotel Auditorium to-morrow evening. It is hoped that the sick and burial fund will be greatly replenished, as the treasury is very low. Col. Andrew Broadus, Sam H. Buchanan, D. Thornton, George C. Norton, Thomas D. Osborne, John H. Leathers, William B. Haldeman, Elijah Basye and Col. Bennett H. Young have the occasion in charge, and the exercises will be as follows:

Rock of Ages .... Excell
The Wonderful Story .... Gabriel
The Highland Quartet.
Polonaise, No. 2, in E .... Fr. Liszt
Mrs. De Garmo.
O, Dry Those Tears .... Del Riego
Mrs. Haddox.
First Concerto .... De Beriot
Miss Swain.
The Sea .... McDowell
Thy Beaming Eyes .... McDowell
Who'll Buy My Lavender? .... German
Mrs. Stone.
Venitienne, Op. 110, No. 2 .... Goddard
Miss De Garmo.
Two Little Irish Songs .... Lohr
To My First Love.
You'd Better Ask Me.
Mrs. Haddox.
Song to Spring .... Greig
Miss Swain.
Ish Grolle Nicht (I'll Not Complain).
Schumann
Elegy .... Massenet
When Celia Sings .... Moir
Mrs. Stone.
Spin, Spin .... Jungst
Simple Simon .... Macy
The Highland Quartet.

DR. I. G. PENN ADDRESSES COLORED Y. M. C. A.

The meeting of the colored Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon at Zion church was a success. The attendance was good. Prof. A. E. Meyzeek, president of the association, introduced Dr. I. Garland Penn, of Atlanta, Ga. He spoke on "Personal Victories of Evangelism, or Soul Winning as a Solution to the Race Problem."

"We are living in a day of worldly movements," he said, "but whatever constitutes those movements, the largest and most far-reaching one is that of evangelism. It is the principal work which we should engage in."

Dr. Penn is secretary of the Epworth League of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and is here attending the Wesley Brotherhood convention.

DELIVERS GOSPEL MESSAGE TO COLORED CONGREGATION.

Impressive services were held at the Church of Our Merciful Saviour, colored, yesterday morning. The Rev. Dr. John K. Mason, pastor of St. Andrew's church, preached on "So Built We the Wall, for the People Had a Mind to Work." The sermon was a gospel message to a congregation that has set out to beautify the church. Dr. Mason said that the minister and bishops can do their duty, but it depends upon the people in the church for it to be a success. He urged that if the church is to be painted and made beautiful to be used for the glory of God the people of the church must work together.

WHITE-HAIRED NEGRO GRANDPARENTS REGULAR ATTENDANTS AT LOCAL COLORED NIGHT SCHOOL

Three Hundred Colored People of All Ages Learning To Read, Write and Cipher—All Make Progress.

A white-haired colored woman and her husband, both past three-score and ten, learning their A. B. C.'s in a colored public night school is one of the oddities of Louisville's free educational system. At the Central Colored night school, Ninth and Magazine streets, in the heart of the negro tenement district, 300 other negroes are pupils, and many are fathers and mothers, who were transplanted from the cotton fields of the far South. The oldest student is a man of seventy years. He is in the third reader, while pupils of forty and sixty years are not unusual in the primary grade, which, in the day schools, is for children of six.

"Two of the oldest students last year," said Principal Joseph Cotter last night, "won prizes for regularity of attendance. During the cold and wintry weather last year these old people came every night and were seldom tardy."

This eagerness for education has been developed at this school, it seems, from a desire to read the Bible and from a campaign by the leaders of the race, who urged all to take advantage of the public school system. All the common branches are taught, and six of the most competent teachers are giving nightly instruction. A number of the women students are cooks, and in order that they might keep up in domestic science, find that they must learn the common school branches. A number of men students are attending school in order to learn numbers when they deliver packages for business houses where they work. The attendance is very good, but the record for faithfulness is held by the two grandparents, who seem to take pride in their educational endeavor.

Every other Friday night Prof. Cotter has some well-known speaker address the school along moral and educational lines.

REAL GUSHER

In Untested Portion of Lower Wayne.

WELL FLOWS ONE HUNDRED BARRELS A DAY.

WORK IN KNOX COMPLETED, BUT DISAPPOINTING.

MANY NEW RIGS IN PLACE.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 17.—[Special.]—Developments in the lower Kentucky oil fields are growing interesting. Recently-drilled wells in that direction are more or less interesting, for the reason that they have an important bearing on extending the producing area of the various pools. Just now the appearance of anything in the way of production outside the developed area is looked upon with interest, as drilling locations in the defined pools are growing scarce. In Wayne county some newly-drilled wells in the lower end show that the oil-producing formation is not confined to a small acreage, and if new strikes are followed up by others equally as prolific, the field will have sufficient dimensions to assure considerable development work during the coming winter months.

An unusually good strike was made in an untested portion of lower Wayne county, just beyond the Slickford pool, early in the week. The well came in a genuine gusher, flowing one hundred barrels daily. The strike was made by local operators in that section, and, being located several miles ahead of the producing area, indicates an extension of importance. The operators started the test as a venture, and, as they control a choice acreage in the vicinity of the strike, other tests will be started at once, and if success attends additional ventures, a new trend of developments will be started toward that section of the county.

Another Good Well.

Another gusher, inside defined lines, was drilled in the Slickford pool early in the week. A pioneer concern landed this strike, which does one hundred barrels daily. In the Mt. Pisgah field, in the same section of Wayne county, Nashville operators made a strike which shows up for twenty-five barrels. In the Parmleysville section an oiler of light caliber was drilled the latter part of the week. The Sinking creek development shows a duster. Drilling in most of the pools of Wayne county is being pushed with vigor, and the unusually successful week just closed will greatly stimulate developments, especially toward the lower end of the county, where great success is attending the work of the drill. Many new rigs are going up around the Slickford and Mt. Pisgah districts, and several locations are being made for drilling, in which efforts will be made to line up new territory.

In the Knox county field some work of interest has just been finished up, but it was disappointing. The 2,000-foot test hole in the Tye Bend field was completed a duster. The casing has been pulled and the hole abandoned. This test was made at a point about a mile from a 2,800-foot test in which a great flow of gas was developed, and which constitutes the deepest test yet made in the State. Other wells will be drilled in the same field. The operators who are conducting the Knox county work have erected a rig for a test well in upper Whitley county, near Corbin. Drilling is now fairly under way.

With the exception of the many rigs at work in Wayne county and the little test work in Knox and Whitley counties, nothing of interest is occurring in other sections of lower Kentucky. Clinton and Cumberland counties are doing little in the way of production. To the west of these counties Barren, Warren and Logan counties are holding out some inducements for test work in indications of oil and gas as revealed by past tests.

New Strike In Wolfe.

In the upper Kentucky pools Wolfe county constitutes the center of interest. A new strike in the Campton pool early in the week does twenty barrels daily. Several wells are drilling in that field, and outside the producing area one or two test wells are in course of drilling. Estill county, with its shallow sand pool, attracts attention by the lasting qualities of the wells in the Irvine development. Local operators have been unusually successful in developing a prolific field in that county. In the Bath-Rowan field two or three rigs are up this week. No completions, however, have been recorded.

Oil runs show a healthy increase for the first two weeks of this month, the production for the past week approximating 17,500 barerls. There has been much activity lately in cleaning out and shooting old wells in the various pools, and this accounts to a great extent for the increasing production. Leases are being put in shape for the winter and wells equipped for getting the maximum capacity.

The oil market is in an unsettled state just now. The Standard Oil Company changed the price of the better grade to $1 per barrel, a total reduction of twenty cents per barrel within two weeks. The Indian Refining Company quotes $1.03 per barrel on the better grade.

ILLINOIS HAS BIG LEAD.

Produces More Crude Petroleum Than Other Fields Combined.

Toledo, O., Nov. 17. — [Special.] — While it does not seem plausible, it is nevertheless the fact that the Illinois field during the month of October produced more crude oil than all other Eastern fields combined. The total production of the wells from the Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and other Eastern fields for the month was 2,758,611.01 barrels, while that of Illinois was 2,818,031.99 barrels, or a difference in favor of Illinois of 59,420.98 barrels.

The runs and shipments for the fields east from the Illinois field for November were as follows:

Field.	Runs bbls.	Shipm'ts. bbls.
Ohio	434,789.05	486,960.69
Indiana	328,874.97	789,031.60
Kentucky	61,269.70	6,708.98
Eastern	1,933,682.29	4,550,143.41
Total	2,758,611.01	5,829,843.68
Illinois	2,818,031.99	1,590,566.15
Total	4,676,640.00	7,420,409.83

Shipments over runs were 2,743,766.83 barrels, or that much crude was taken from the stocks to make good the deficiency of the production to meet demands.

The stocks on hand at the close of October in all fields east of the Mississippi river were as follows:

Field.	Stocks, bbls.
Ohio	5,563,549.36
Indiana	947,029.21
Kentucky	125,877.89
Eastern	6,279,587.84
Total	12,909,035.30
Illinois	8,544,110.93
Total stocks all Eastern fields	21,453,146.23
Stocks in Oklahoma fields	32,942,495.06
Grand total	54,395,641.29

The above figures show for themselves, and indicate that there is plenty of crude oil in stock to keep the world moving for some time to come.

The past week's developments show no activity in any of the fields outside of portions of the new Illinois field, where the drill is active, due to requirements of leases. All other fields are only holding their own. The week's work was distributed as follows:

Field.	Comp.	Prod.	Dry.
Indiana	18	378	2
Northwest Ohio	26	598	2
Kentucky	5	60	2
Illinois	103	8,158	17
Southeast Ohio	11	56	3
Pennsylvania	39	105	7
West Virginia	16	178	8
Total	218	9,533	41

OIL RUN FOR WEEK.

Good Output But Few New Wells Bored.

Monticello, Ky., Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The runs from the wells in the oil fields of Kentucky for the week ending November 3 amounted to 11,528.56 barrels, divided by the various fields as follows:

Fields—	Production, barrels.
Cooper	1,525.68
Slickford	1,166.73
Steubenville	1,232.29
Elk Spring Valley	1,410.07
Clinton county	305.36
Campton	2,460.27
Beaver Creek	351.14
Ragland	950.09
Parmleysville	1,986.46
Williamsburg	169.47
Total for seven days	11,528.56

Late operations show but little new completions in the fields, and there will hardly be much of a revival until spring comes again. In the Campton field, in Wolfe county, the Kentucky Oil, Coal and Lumber Company drilled in a dry hole in No. 12, on the Isaac Wiler farm, and the Beckett-Isam Oil and Gas Company finished up a dry hole in No. 10, on the Cundiff land.

In the Steubenville field, No. 57, on the Sue Jones farm, drilled by the Kentucky Colonel Oil Company, produced twenty barrels.

OIL QUOTATIONS.

Oil City, Pa., Nov. 17.—(Special.)—Pennsylvania, $1.78; Tiona, $1.78; Corning, $1.14; Newcastle, $1.22; Cabell, $1.32; North Lima, 94c; South Lima, 89c; Casey, 68c; Indiana, 89c; Princeton, 68c; Kansas and Indian Territory, 41c; Somerset, $1.00; Ragland, 75c; Corsicana light, $1.02; Corsicana heavy, 65c; Midcontinent, 28c; Henrietta, 95c; Canada, $1.34.

Oil City, Nov. 16.—Credit balances $1.78; runs 187,106 bbls.; daily average 14 days 153,375; shipments 223,587; daily average 15 days 173,973.

SPEAKERS WON'T LACK CONSTANT ATTENTION

DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION TO ENTERTAIN THEM.

TWENTY-FIVE MEN AND TWO WOMEN INCLUDED.

HOSTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

Twenty-five distinguished men of affairs and two women deeply interested in the progress of the State, and more particularly in the advancement of the public school system, will be in Louisville this week for the Sixth State Development Convention, which will open to-morrow morning at the Galt House. It has been provided that these guests of the State Development Association shall not lack for any attention or courtesy while they are here.

Victor H. Engelhard, chairman of the Reception Committee, has organized his committee into subcommittees of two, who will endeavor to make the passage of time pleasant for the speakers whom they have been assigned to look after.

Chairman Engelhard has requested the subcommittees to meet their guests on the day on which they are to speak, to show them every personal courtesy and to have them in the convention hall at the proper time. When their guests shall have finished their various parts of the programme the committees are requested to again show them proper courtesy and to see that they do not suffer the pangs of loneliness.

Committees and Their Guests.

The committees and the guests they are assigned to entertain are as follows:

Speaker, Senator J. Wheeler Campbell, of Paducah; committee, R. A. McDowell and John M. Scott.

Speaker, Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner; committee, Owen Gathright, Jr., and W. R. Belknap.

Speaker, M. F. Johnson, president State Horticultural Society; committee, Ambrose Bruner and M. W. Burd.

Speaker, Frank Haas, of Fairmont, W. Va.; committee, W. G. Dearing and Edward Altsheler.

Speaker, W. L. Hall, United States Forestry Reserve; committee, Louis B. Wehle and Sidney Smith.

Speaker, Prof. C. J. Norwood, Director of Kentucky Geological Survey; committee, C. J. Hellman and John H. Sutcliffe.

Speaker, T. C. Powell; committee, A. L. McKellar and F. H. Behring.

Speaker, Lew B. Brown, president Kentucky Press Association; committee, Col. W. B. Haldeman and George A. Newman, Jr.

Speaker, J. F. Merry, of Manchester, Iowa; committee, A. H. Egan and T. B. McCabe.

Speakers, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, of Lexington, and Mrs. R. N. Roark, of Richmond; committee, Prof. W. H. Bartholomew.

Speaker, Hon. James B. McCreary, of the United States Senate; committee, Gen. John B. Castleman and Maj. John H. Leathers.

Speaker, Nelson W. Evans, of Portsmouth, Ohio; committee, William A. Robinson and A. Y. Ford.

Speaker, Senator A. R. Burnam, of Richmond; committee, S. B. Lynd and Alvah L. Terry.

Speaker, C. C. Adams, president Kentucky Educational Association; committee, Prof. W. H. Tharp and Prof. W. J. McConathy.

Speaker, Herman Justi, Chicago, Ill.; committee, Matt L. Akers and C. J. Meddis.

Speaker, Dr. P. P. Claxton, of Knoxville, Tenn.; committee, Prof. E. H. Marks and Prof. R. M. Parks.

Speaker, Richard L. Humphrey, Washington, D. C.; committee, R. C. Morris and Percy Hudson.

Speaker, Norman Rushton, of Monticello, Ky.; committee, J. W. Biles and M. W. Burd.

Speaker, Vernon M. Peirce, Washington, D. C.; committee, Judge James P. Gregory, E. S. Monohan and Hubert Levy.

Speaker, Albert Phenis, Charlestown, W. Va.; committee, Samuel H. Moon and James Clark, Jr.

TIPS BETTER THAN SALARY.

[Cincinnati Special to Philadelphia Record.]

That a railroad porter's tips often amount to as much as his monthly salary and in some cases exceed it was shown to-day in a master's report to a Federal Court of testimony taken in the case of Charles Downing, a dining-car porter, who was injured in a wreck. His salary was only $30 per month, he said, but his tips amounted to about $40 a month. The railroad's attorneys wanted to calculate his damages by taking $30 as the amount of his salary. The master objected and gave damages amounting to $1,300.

FEARS TO FACE CLASS OF WOMEN

Y. M. H. A. PHYSICAL DIRECTOR STIRS HORNETS' NEST.

THIRTY-FIVE GIRLS AND WOMEN WANT BOXING LESSONS

SAME AS THE MEN GET.

Prof. Frank McHugh, physical director of the Y. M. H. A., has stirred up a hornets' nest, and he is now afraid to face his class of thirty-five girls and women when they meet to-morrow afternoon. At their meeting yesterday "walking delegates" could be seen going from group to group, secretly stirring up sedition, and it is said that an ultimatum will shortly be given to the young instructor by the ringleaders in the class.

The trouble was all started by the following notice, which appeared on the bulletin board at the door of the Y. M. H. A. building a few nights ago: "Beginning Wednesday night, November 13, Prof. McHugh will give regular class training in boxing to the members of the men's gymnasium classes. All are invited to learn the manly art."

The women's class at the Y. M. H. A. has been a feature of the institution for some fourteen years—with changing members, of course—and it appears, likewise, that they hold several records in various features of floor work—as in the vaulting horse, for example. In consequence of this, they have grown to look upon themselves as by no means "the weaker sex" in things gymnastic, and they are up in arms at the monopoly implied for the men in calling boxing the "manly art." It is more than possible that they will demand the instruction of boxing lessons in their class, also.

Class For Women.

The women's class is the only class for women in any of the local gymnasiums. It is always on this account well attended, and the work done by its members is said to be really excellent. Visitors are always welcome at the bi-weekly meetings of the class, on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 2:30 until 3:30 o'clock. It is composed of girls and women, and like all the other classes in the building, is entirely nonsectarian in its present constitution. The annual dues of $3 are just half the dues for the men's classes.

The new feature of class lessons in boxing, which was added to the regular calisthenics and apparatus work last night, was a great drawing card. It is the only general class feature of its kind in the city, and will be continued throughout the year, Prof. McHugh says, beginning with the more elementary leads and guards and carrying the science systematically through to the most complex and difficult movements.

The Y. M. H. A. basketball team has been on the floor practicing for the past few weeks. The work was started unusually early this season, and it is hoped that the team will stand well up near the first in the local league. Fine work has been done on the mats by the tumblers, Zwieback leading, as usual.

The boys' classes, meeting three times each week, are also well up in their work. They, too, have already organized their basketball team, and expect to show their mettle as soon as the season is on.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL CLUBS' SALE DECEMBER 14.

Parish House Guild and Dean Craik Circle Prepare For It—Correction In Date.

It is to be on Saturday, December 14, instead of Friday, December 13, that the Parish House Guild and the Dean Craik Circle of Christ Church Cathedral are to hold their combined sale in the Stewart Dry Goods Company store. The announcement yesterday that the sale was to be on Friday was an error and is corrected. At this sale cakes, candy, aprons and fancy articles are to be sold and will be temptingly displayed. Nothing is to call for an investment of more than $1. Mrs. Thruston Ballard is chairman of the Parish House Guild and Mrs. Tevis Goodloe of the Dean Craik Circle. They, with the other members of the two organizations, are having charge of the preparations for the sale.

RIVER AND WEATHER.

Reports of maximum temperature and precipitation for the twenty-four hours ended November 17 at 7 p. m.:

Stations.	Temp.	Pre.	Stations.	Temp.	Pre.
Abilene	44	.26	Marquette	48	.00
Amarillo	50	.01	Memphis	50	.94
Atlanta	50	.02	Modena	42	T
Bismarck	44	.00	Montgomery	.54	.14
Cairo	52	.25	Nashville	46	.12
Cincinnati	50	.00	New Orleans	68	1.34
Charlotte	56	.04	New York	48	.00
Chattanooga	52	.06	North Platte	56	.00
Chicago	48	.00	Oklahoma	52	T
Cor's Christi	64	.38	Omaha	54	.00
Davenport	52	.00	Palestine	46	T
Dodge City	54	.00	Pittsburg	50	.00
El Paso	56	T	San Antonio	60	.60
Fort Smith	48	.48	Shreveport	44	2.14
Galveston	62	2.06	St. Louis	46	.00
Indianapolis	48	.00	St. Paul	54	.00
Jacksonville	70	.00	Washington	52	.00
Kansas City	50	.00	Yellow'ne Park	28	.12
Little Rock	46	1.44			

T—Trace rainfall.

SEMI-DAILY OBSERVATIONS.

[Official.] Louisville, Nov. 17, 1907.

	7 a. m.	7 p. m.
Barometer	30.32	30.18
Temperature	31	40
Dewpoint	30	31
Relative humidity	96	49
Wind velocity	2	2
State of weather	Cloudy	Cloudy

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

Constants and Normals

[Official.] Louisville, Nov. 17, 1907.

Maximum temperature	50
Minimum temperature	29
Mean temperature	40
Normal temperature	46
Departure for day	—6
Departure for month	—52
Departure since March 1	—167
Prevailing winds	SE
Mean barometer	30.25
Mean relative humidity	72
Character of day	Cloudy
Total precipitation	T
Normal precipitation	.16
Departure for day	—.16
Departure for month	—.38
Departure since March 1	—1.68

LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF LOUISVILLE.

Latitude, 38° 15'. Longitude, 85° 45' West From Greenwich.

RIVER, BUSINESS AND WEATHER.

The river was falling last night, with a stage of 5.6 feet on the falls, 7.8 feet in the canal and 17.8 feet below the locks. Business on the wharf was rather dull. The weather was fair and cool.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

Indiana, Capt. Lindenburn, for Cincinnati at 4 p. m....Lizzie Bay, Capt. Thomas, from and to Carrollton....Falls City, Capt. Pryor, at 3 p. m. for Kentucky river points.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

City of Louisville, Capt. Brennan, to Cincinnati....Fulton, Capt. Carter, with tow, for Cairo, Ill....Joe B. Williams, Capt. Harper, with tow for New Orleans and Southern points.

DRIFTWOOD.

The Tell City, Capt. James Howard, will get in from Evansville to-morrow afternoon about 4 or 5 o'clock, and will leave on her return trip on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock....The Valiant, of the Monongahela Coal and Coke Company, is overdue, but is expected in this morning, and will return to Pittsburg with a tow of empties....The Joe B. Williams, Capt. George Harper, left at 2 o'clock yesterday morning for New Orleans and Mississippi river points with a good tow of coal....The steamer Fulton, Capt. Clarence Carter, also got out with a large tow for Cairo, Ill....The Falls City leaves for her return trip up Kentucky river this afternoon and expects a good trip.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Cincinnati, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—At 6 p. m. yesterday the Ohio river at Cincinnati was 17 feet 6 inches and falling. Departures of packets from the port of Cincinnati yesterday were: Courier for Manchester and Indiana for Louisville. Packets due Monday are: Courier from Manchester; Bonanza from Madison, and City of Louisville from Louisville. The steamer Courier leaves for Maysville Monday. The Madison packet leaves for Madison Monday. The Louisville packet City of Louisville leaves Monday. Green Line packet leaves Monday for Pomeroy. The Pittsburg packet Keystone State leaves for Pittsburg Monday.

Madison, Ind., Nov. 17.—[Special.]—River 16.4 feet, falling. Cloudy.

Cairo, Ill., Nov. 17.—River 16.8 feet; rose eight-tenths. Fair and cool. Arrived: Harry Brown, Louisville, 8:30 a. m.; Stacker Lee, St. Louis, 11 a. m.; T. H. Davis, upper Ohio, 1 p. m. Sailed: Stacker Lee, Memphis, 3 p. m.; T. H. Davis, upper Ohio, 1:30 p. m.

Memphis, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—River 10.1 feet, a rise of four-tenths of a foot in twenty-four hours. The James Lee arrived this morning from Friars Point. The City of St. Joseph arrived this morning from O. K. Landing. The Government steamer Titan was in port to-day. Receipts were 1,402 bales of cotton.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Boston, Nov. 17.—Arrived: Steamers Sylvania, from Liverpool; Lancastrian, from London.

Queenstown, Nov. 17.—Sailed: Steamer Mauretania, for New York.

Moville, Nov. 17.—Sailed: Steamer Caledonia, for New York.

London, Nov. 17.—Sailed: Steamer Luxor, for Tacoma.

Fiume, Nov. 17.—Sailed: Steamer Savoy, for New York.

Montreal, Nov. 17.—Arrived: Steamers Virginian, from Liverpool; Sicilian, from Glasgow. Sailed: Steamers Pomeranian, for London and Havre; Montfort, for Bristol.

New York, Nov. 17.—Arrived: Steamer Batavia, from Genoa.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR SALE—1 depot wagon, Buckeye make; good as new; bevel plate glass four sides, with shaft and pole; cloth trimmings and in first-class order; price $350 cash; cost $500. Apply C. H. STOTZ, Bonnycastle and Chichester. Both phones.

FOR SALE—Bakery; A No. 1 stand; doing good business; first-class location; only reason for selling, ill health of owner. Address Z 106, this office.

FOR SALE OR HIRE—35 mules and horses, wagons; must sell. MAGNOLIA STABLES, Magnolia, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

FOR SALE—Cocker spaniels out of imported bitch; pedigree includes 12 champions. B. H. WIEMEYER, 912 E. Chestnut.

FOR SALE—Depot wagon. 1341 New Broadway.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—TO BUY A THREE-WHEEL PERAMBULATOR AT ONCE. ADDRESS B 153, THIS OFFICE.

WANTED—An old brass preserving kettle; also a Russian samovar; must be cheap for cash. Address L 180, this office.

WANTED—An old-fashioned low-boy or low chest of drawers; must be cheap for cash. Address M 51, this office.

WANTED—Cash for old gold, silver and diamonds. VIC LORCH, 256 E. Market, bet. Brook and Floyd.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Traveling salesman for 1908, for Southern territory, by a large Baltimore importing and jobbing queensware house, who is thoroughly posted in the line and has established trade; none other need apply. Address Box E 162, this office.

WANTED—Two more salesmen. Good position with advancement. 707 W. Jefferson.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—THE NAVY needs many good men, with or without trades; age limit for mechanics, 21 to 35; pay $25 to $70 a month. Young men without trades may enlist between 17 and 25, as apprentice seamen and be sent to Naval Training Station for instruction. Pay clear of living expenses and first outfit of uniform. Apply Navy Recruiting Station, Post-office bldg.

WANTED—For U. S. army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read and write English. For information apply to RECRUITING OFFICER, 514 W. Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; few weeks completes; 60 chairs constantly busy; licensed instructors; tools given; diplomas granted; wages Saturdays; positions waiting; wonderful demand for graduates; write for catalogue. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—I made $50,000 in five years in the mail order business; began with $5. Anyone can do the work. Send for free booklet; tells how to get started. MANAGER, Box 510, Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—Job printer who can set jobs and ads., and is fairly good on straight matter; at once. THE ADVANCE PRINTING CO., Jellico, Tenn.

WANTED—Physician registered in Indiana; salary and expenses paid. CHARLES RAY, General Delivery, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Cook, experienced, for family of three. Apply 102 St. James apartments, St. James Court.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

WANTED—Position by graduate engineer; 5 years' experience; to do night work, with architect or engineering firm. Address V 35, this office.

WANTED—Position by a first-class barber. 468 E. Jefferson.

LOST.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

LOST—COLLIE DOG; MALE; SABLE AND WHITE; STRAYED FROM 1704 THIRD AVE. NOV. 15. $5 REWARD IF RETURNED.

ADDING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—The Universal Adding and Listing Machine; acknowledged the world's best; free trial. OFFICE EQUIPMENT CO., 423 W. Jefferson st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—First-class boarding; rooms suitable for married couples or young gentlemen; all necessary conveniences. 232 E. College st.

BOARDING—Furnished room with board. Best of references. 1114 Second st.

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION!

Monday, Nov. 18, at 2 P. M., What Are Known as the George Birch and Smith Farms, Containing 325 Acres.

Seventeen miles from Louisville, on Eighteenth-street road, near electric line; while Henderson and Illinois Central railroads run along each side of land. Kosmosdale Cement Plant station.

TAKE TRAIN SEVENTH AND RIVER, 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AND GET OFF RIGHT AT THE FARM GATE. TERMS AT SALE.

For plats and full information call on COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Fourth and Main streets. J. LITHGOW SMITH, Supt. R. E. Dept.

BURTON-WHAYNE COMPANY, Auctioneers.

FOR RENT

Splendid Offices — IN — Courier-Journal Office Building.

Best in Louisville for doctors, dentists, dressmakers and any business or profession demanding the best location in the city; perfect light and every modern convenience. Steam heat, big windows, electric light and power, both gases, hot and cold water; best of janitor and elevator service. Daily publication of tenants in Courier-Journal. Apply now to room 17, 3d floor. Rooms arranged to suit. All ready by New Year's Day. See now about some delightful rooms en suite.

FOR SALE

Simplex Typesetting Machine.

Adjustable 10-point Machine in first-class condition. Must sell at once. For terms apply to W. K. WALL, Mayfield, Ky.

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLES.

STRS. CITY OF CINCINNATI and CITY OF LOUISVILLE

For Madison, Carrollton, Cincinnati and Upper Ohio River points at 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday, at 9 a. m., from foot of Third. Phone 141. C. C. FULLER, Supt.

LOUISVILLE AND EVANSVILLE PACKET COMPANY—For Tell City, Owensboro, Evansville and lower Ohio, Tuesday and Friday, Steamer Tell City; Wednesday and Saturday, Steamer Tarascon, 4 p. m. Wharfboat, Fourth and River. Freight received daily.

C. V. WILLIAMS, G. F. and P. A. Both 'Phones, 495-827.

PROPOSALS.

Proposal.

General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C., October 21, 1907. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., Thursday, November 21, 1907, and then publicly opened, for constructing brick lodge and outbuilding, concrete walls and sidewalks, grading, etc., at the Greenville, Tenn., National Cemetery. Plans and specifications can be had and information obtained on application to this office. The United States reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Improvements at Greenville, Tenn.," and addressed to Major M. Gray Zalinski, Quartermaster U. S. Army, in charge of Depot, Washington, D. C.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? If you are, Patronize the "OLD RELIABLE" KENTUCKY LOAN CO. All we ask is that you give us an opportunity to compare our rates and methods of doing business with those of other companies. 423 Fourth, cor. Green. Over jewelry store. Call, write or 'phone 2495.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE and others upon their own names; without security; cheapest rates; easiest payments; offices in 60 principal cities; save yourself money by getting our terms first. TOLMAN, Room 319 Equitable bldg.

MONEY ON DEMAND. Your financial wants will be supplied quickly, quietly and politely at reasonable cost, if you apply to the FALLS CITY LOAN CO., 407 Fourth st., cor. Jefferson. Second floor.

LOAN HEADQUARTERS For lowest rates and easiest terms, UNION LOAN AND SECURITY CO., 413 W. Market Street, 2d Floor. Home phone 1516 and agent will call.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC. Low Rates—Easy Payments. AMERICAN LOAN CO., 421 W. Jefferson, 2d floor.

IF you need money, get our rates before borrowing elsewhere. WEST END LOAN CO., 1619 W. Market st.

MONEY to loan on salary and furniture. FIDELITY LOAN CO., rooms 1 and 2, 502 Fourth ave.

LOANS—On furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. EAST END LOAN CO., 731 E. Broadway.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—2118 First st., 3-story pressed brick, 8 rooms, reception hall, laundry, newly painted and papered, natural gas; $40. Apply 1902 Second st.

FOR RENT—APARTMENTS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—Apartment, 5 rooms steam heated, hot and cold water, janitor, $45, s. w. cor. 4th and Oak; 4 rooms, 217 E. Broadway, $12.50. WM. RITCHER, 1200 4th ave. Phone S. 256.

FOR RENT — Apartment in St. James Court; 5 rooms and bath; heat and water furnished. Address C 98, this office.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—One large alcove front room, second floor, furnished; two rooms on third floor, furnished; gentlemen preferred; also good, dry stable on same lot. 1018 Fifth st.

FOR RENT—2 furnished rooms, private family; gentlemen preferred. Telephone S. 1255—A.

FOR RENT—2 or 3 furnished rooms for light housekeeping. 733 Third. Phone 4621.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room. 714 W. Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

FOR RENT—Rooms for young men, unfurnished, at 817 Fourth ave., just south of Broadway, the handsome home of the late Capt. W. F. Norton. The State Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association have offices in this building, and have reserved a number of choice rooms, with all conveniences, especially suitable for young men. For further information apply on the premises or telephone South 1308.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished room, second floor, large; bay windows; closet; natural gas; water; reference required. 818 Sixth.

GET THE TONIC —THAT TONES— WINTERSMITH'S.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARY ANDERSON TWICE DAILY

Klaw & Erlanger's Advanced Vaudeville.

GRACE HAZARD

Ollie Young, Aurie Dagwell, Marco Twins, Woodward's Seals, Al Shean & Co., Herbert Brooks

New Animated Pictures.

Prices—Mat. 25, 15c. Eve. 75, 50, 25, 15c.

MACAULEY'S .... To-night 8:15

All Week, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

Seats on sale. Prices: Mat., 25c to $1.00; Night, 25c to $1.50.

Next—Mr. Mantell in Shakspere.

HOPKINS' VAUDEVILLE

Night 10-20-30c. Daily Mat. 10-15-25c.

BEST BILL OF SEASON.

Ryan-Richfield Co.; Barnor's Manikins; Jas. Cullen; Arlington Four; Orby's Cockatoos; Sullivan & Pasquelena; Ida Miaco; Kinodrome

THE NEW MASONIC To-night. All Week 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c.

The Beautiful Pastoral Play— VOLUNTEER ORGANIST Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday

A Strong Object Lesson. Next Week—Chas. Grapewin. BEST SEATS 25c

MATINEE TODAY EVERY DAY AVENUE

Seats 10, 15, 25c. To-night 15, 25, 50c.

THE SMART SET in THE BLACK POLITICIAN.

S. H. DUDLEY. 40—OTHERS—40.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.

Stations, Tenth and Broadway and First and Water streets. City ticket office 410 Fourth Ave. and corner Fourth and Main. Both 'Phones 258.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. S, Sunday.

a Stops at Fourth street on signal.

x Stops at Baxter Avenue.

This Company reserves the right to vary from the time shown herein without notice to the public, and does not guarantee schedules.

Union Station, Tenth and Broadway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and East	* 3:15am	a* 2:25am
Cincinnati and East	a* 8:50am	a* 9:30pm
Cincinnati and East	a* 1:00pm	a* 2:50pm
Cincinnati and East	x a* 5:05pm	xa*11:55am
Mobile and New Orleans	* 9:30pm	* 8:40am
Memphis and Hot Springs	* 9:30pm	* 8:40am
New Orleans and Memphis	* 2:45am	* 2:10am
Nashville and Atlanta	* 3:00pm	*12:50pm
Nashville and Chattanooga	* 8:00am	* 7:10pm
Bowling Green Accommo.	† 5:00pm	†10:00am
Knoxville and Atlanta	* 8:00pm	* 7:50am
Knoxville Mail	* 8:10am	* 6:10pm
Cincinnati, Frankfort and Lexington	xa † 7:25am	xa †11:45am
Frankfort and Lexington	xa † 2:00pm	xa † 6:00pm
Bardstown and Springfield	† 4:30pm	† 8:10am
Bardstown and Springfield	† 8:20am	† 5:45pm
Lebanon and Greensburg	† 5:00pm	†10:00am

Sunday Trains.

Frankfort and Lexington	xa 6:10pm	xa 10:25am
Bowling Green Accommo.	6:10pm	10:55am
Bardstown and Springfield	6:00pm	9:35am
Lebanon and Greensburg	6:30pm	10:00am

From First and Water-Street Station.

Cincinnati and East		† 7:45pm
Frankfort Accommodation	† 3:50pm	† 8:00am
Shelbyville and Bloomfield	* 5:00pm	* 8:20am
Shelbyville and Bloomfield	* 8:00am	* 5:35pm
La Grange Accommodation	† 5:40pm	† 8:00am

Through Pullman sleeping car on the 2:45 a. m. train to New Orleans and Memphis, and on the 8 p. m. train to Knoxville and Bristol, and on the 9:30 p. m. train to Memphis and New Orleans.

SUBURBAN LINES TIME TABLES—In effect June 1, 1907.

Louisville and Eastern Railroad—Car leaves Louisville on the half hour for Camden, Glenarm, Buckner, Magnesia Springs, Anita Springs and Lagrange from 6:30 a. m. until 6:30 p. m., then 8, 9, 10 and 11:15 p. m. Leave Lagrange on the hour from 6 a. m. until 7 p. m., then 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30 p. m. Cars between Louisville, Anchorage, Pewee Valley and Beard every thirty minutes from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., east bound, every hour after until 12 p. m. West bound from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m., every hour after until 11 p. m.

Prospect Division—Cars leave for Prospect at 5:36 a. m. and on the hour and half hour thereafter from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily; last car Sunday at 10 p. m. Extra cars on Saturday night at 10 and 11 and on Monday night at 11 o'clock. Cars leave Prospect for Louisville at 6:20 a. m. and ten minutes before and twenty minutes after each hour between the hours of 6:50 a. m. and 9:50 p. m. daily. Last car Sunday night at 10:50. Extra cars Saturday night at 10:50 and 11:50 and Monday night at 11:50.

Jeffersontown Division—Cars for Jeffersontown leave Baxter and Highland avenues at 5:15 a. m. daily and thereafter leave Terminal Station at 6 and 7 a. m., and fifteen minutes after each hour between the hours of 8:15 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Last car Sunday night at 10:15 and Saturday night at 11:15. Cars leave Jeffersontown for Louisville at 6 and 7 a. m. and fifteen minutes after each hour between the hours of 8:15 a. m. and 10:15 p. m. and at 11:15 Sunday night and 12:15 Saturday night to Highland avenue only.

Salt River Division—Cars leave for Orell forty-five minutes after each hour between the hours of 4:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. daily. Last car leaves for Orell at 9 p. m. daily, except Saturday, when it leaves at 11:10 p. m. Cars leave Orell for Louisville, forty-five minutes after each hour, between the hours of 5:45 a. m. and 8:45 p. m. daily. Last car for Louisville leaves Orell at 10 p. m., daily, except Saturday, when it leaves at 12 midnight.

Okolona Division—Cars leave for Okolona thirty-five minutes after each hour between the hours of 5:35 a. m. and 7:35 p. m., daily. Last car for Okolona at 9 p. m. daily. Cars leave Okolona for Louisville fifteen minutes after each hour between the hours of 6:15 a. m. and 8:15 p. m., daily. Last car to Louisville leaves Okolona at 9:45 p. m., daily.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY IN KENTUCKY (Incorporated.)—Seventh Street Station; City Ticket Office 234 Fourth avenue.

N. B.—Following schedule figures published only as information and are not guaranteed.

7:30 a. m. daily—Evansville Express—Evansville, Huntingburg, Rockport, Cannelton and way stations.

10 a. m. daily—St. Louis Special—Evansville, Princeton, Mt. Vernon, Centralia and St. Louis.

5 p. m. daily—Evansville Limited—Huntingburg, Rockport, Cannelton, Evansville and way stations.

10:15 p. m. daily—St. Louis Limited—Princeton, Mt. Vernon, Centralia and St. Louis.

Trains from St. Louis arrive 7:10 a. m. and 5:55 p. m. daily. Trains from Evansville and local stations arrive 12:25 p. m., 5:55 p. m. and 10:58 p. m. daily.

TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHEAST.

Trains leave Fourth avenue crossing twenty minutes later.

6:30 a. m. daily—Local for Lexington and way stations.

7:50 a. m. daily—Florida Limited—Lexington, Danville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Southeast and Florida.

4:25 p. m. daily—Lexington, Danville, Georgetown and way stations.

7:45 p. m.—Florida Special—Lawrenceburg, Danville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Asheville, Atlanta and Southeast.

Trains from Lexington and local stations arrive 9:40 a. m., 6:25 p. m. and 9:25 p. m. Trains from Danville arrive 9:40 a. m., 11:40 a. m. and 9:25 p. m. Trains from the Southeast arrive 9:40 a. m. and 9:25 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—Seventh St. Depot, Seventh and river. City ticket office, Fourth and Market. Effective Sunday, May 5, 1907.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Memphis and New Orleans	9:40pm	7:50am
Memphis and New Orleans	12:01pm	5:35pm
Paducah and Fulton	7:31am	4:50pm
Central City Accom.	5:30pm	8:20am
Elizabethtown and Hodgenville	7:31am	4:50pm
Elizabethtown and Hodgenville	5:30pm	8:20am
Owensboro	12:01pm	4:50pm
Hopkinsville	12:01pm	5:35pm
California points, through car Tuesdays	9:40pm	5:35pm

All trains run daily, except no Sunday service to Elizabethtown, Hodgenville or Owensboro.

INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE TRACTION CO.—In effect November 6, 1907. Cars leave Louisville for Seymour and intermediate points at 6 a. m. and every two hours until 8 p. m. and at 10 and 11:30 p. m. for Scottsburg.

Cars make close connection at Seymour with cars of the I. C. and S. Traction Co. for Indianapolis and intermediate points; also with trains of the B. and O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

LOUISVILLE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD CO.—

	East.		West.
Lv. Louisville (Sou. Ry.)	7:50am	Arr.	9:00pm
Lv. Versailles (L. & A.)	12:00m	Arr.	5:30pm
Lv. Nicholasville	12:45pm	Arr.	4:45pm
Lv. Richmond	1:40pm	Arr.	3:50pm
Lv. Irvine	2:50pm	Arr.	2:40pm
Arr. Beattyville	4:30pm	Lv.	1:00pm

All trains daily except Sunday.

PLATING.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

JNO. H. COWLES & CO., 544 Fifth. Silverware and brasswork made like new. Both 'phones. Mexoline polish.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Massage and baths. MISS McCLELLAN, 634 4th. Tel. Main 3539.

Wintersmith's Tonic for the malaria.

BUYING POWER

Considerably Diminished In Wheat Pit.

BULLISH NEWS PLENTIFUL, BUT WITHOUT EFFECT.

ADVANCE OF THREE CENTS EARLY IN THE WEEK.

SHORTS SHOW SOME ALARM.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—[Special.]—Local professional operators speculatively shuffled through an alternating market during the week, the advantage being about evenly divided at closing time Friday. Closing prices were: December, 94¼; May, $1.02⅜, and July, 96¾, as compared to 94¼, $1.03 and 98½, respectively, on Monday.

The wheat trade has become a matter of barter between owners at big centers and the foreign buyers. Bargain hunters among American investors are not likely to select wheat for a prominent place on their lists until there is a radical change in the financial situation. Speculation has suffered extremely from the inadequacy of accommodations and the inavailibility of funds for immediate use.

Diminished buying power has been a notable factor in the pit, bullish news being plentiful, but without effect. There was on Monday, however, a more comfortable feeling in financial circles, and wheat scored an advance of nearly 3 cents for December delivery. The greater part of the buying was by shorts who had become alarmed by the higher foreign markets and a good export trade in spring wheat and flour. But all the bullish sentiment that existed Monday among the local speculators was dissipated in the first thirty minutes' trading Tuesday by the unexpected selling by a large house who had led the buying Monday. Financial considerations were not in sympathy with higher prices for grain and stocks despite further higher cables from abroad, the increased selling from the start took the snap out of the market, and the advance of Monday failed to hold.

* * *

Cash Brokers Bid.

Cash wheat brokers have been bidding freely, and the Atlantic seaboard, the gulf and the Northwest have reported considerable sales of cash wheat for export. There was also a good flour trade in all directions. It was the popular impression that sales of hard winter wheat to the Northwest and for export had put the Southwestern grain trade in an oversold condition, as Kansas City December at one time was only 1¼c below Chicago December delivery price and Kansas City exporters were said to be bidding in all directions for sufficient grain to fill previous sales.

Line houses in the Northwest have resumed buying wheat in the country, but, while bidding the top prices, are said to be getting little wheat. Managers of practically all of the houses operating from Duluth and Minneapolis have instructed their stations to offer the best prices for wheat, but returns as to purchases were disappointing. Duluth exporters were buying all the wheat offered that could be shipped out before the close of navigation. Every effort is being made by railroads to give a clear track to export business. The embargo east of Buffalo has been raised and grain forwarded either from Lake Michigan or Lake Superior points by lake will be given excellent dispatch through to the seaboard.

President W. S. Warren, of the Board of Trade, has gone on record with the statement that there had never been, within his entire lifetime, as bullish a world's position on wheat as there is at the present time.

"With the exception of tight money, the wheat situation is now the most bullish in many years," said I. C. Gifford. "I do not know how long tight money can hold the market down, but it cannot hold it down indefinitely."

* * *

News From Russia.

A Broomhall Russian cable said: "An official conference in Russia, recently held, pronounced against general grain prices, and a committee was appointed to elaborate special measures. It is rumored that rail freights from the interior to ports of shipment will, in all probability, be sharply advanced. It is expected that the Government will shortly purchase wheat accumulated at Rostoff for interior distribution, as the interior is outbidding exporters."

Argentine advices are conflicting. Those forwarded by Broomhall were inclined to be bullish, while those received by local houses direct from their own representatives in Argentina were more optimistic. Logan-Bryan and Slaughter each had cables saying prospects were fine, and that damage by rains was slight. Broomhall, on the other hand, volunteered the information that the weather in Argentina was cold and wet. Argentine shipments for the week were estimated at 400,000, against 728,000 a year ago.

It is officially reported that India is still rainless and the outlook is steadily growing worse.

* * *

Corn Shows Dull.

Corn was extremely dull, despite the bullish advices from the country. The crop in nearly all sections seems to be turning out poorly. Not only are yields light, but the quality is poor. The grain is mostly too soft and green and cannot be put into cribs or shipped. Farmers are not selling and country dealers are not offering, because they are not certain of getting corn that will grade. Receivers say an increase in the movement is unlikely. Shippers are anxious to buy, but money conditions restrict business.

Corn trade has been light. Some of the cash houses were selling futures on Friday, because of the cold weather in the corn belt, which promised to produce much merchantable corn. Net losses compared with Monday's close were 2⅞c, 2⅝c and 2¼c for December, May and July, respectively.

A few of the Eastern corn buyers were entirely out of corn Friday, and were meeting drafts in the usual way. Their purchases, however, were small and indicated that they were working on their own capital and were not getting the ordinary accommodations from the banks which enabled them in normal times to carry an adequate distributive stock. Pennsylvania dealers, as a rule, have very light stocks of corn on hand. Current receipts of corn in Chicago are barely enough to keep the city and its suburbs supplied. Unless there is a marked increase soon it is predicted that the corn products companies and industrial consumers will have to draw corn out of store before the month is over.

The following letter to Pringle, Fitch & Rankin comes from a farmer at Iowa Falls, Ia., and is one of the many from that State to the same effect: "Northern Iowa has not enough corn to feed itself. If there is any shipped out it will make us short next summer. None of the grain men is buying any corn yet; it is too green to crib. Farmers are generally sorting their corn as they husk it, in order to get some that will keep through until spring. Feeders are paying forty cents per 100 pounds for the corn direct from the field. I have lived in this part of the State for twenty-five years, and this is the poorest crop of corn we have ever raised."

* * *

Little Doing In Oats.

Traders in oats are again shaping their transactions from the direction of the markets in other grains. Very little business was done and receipts have been light. Aside from the buying Friday by the Patten interests, the market has been featureless. Buyers are holding off in anticipation of a break in prices, and consequently are taking only enough for their current needs. Prices Friday showed losses of 1⅛c for December and July and 1⅜c for May.

Provisions were lower all along the line. There was free selling by Cudahy and some little selling of lard by foreigners, but the liquidation from the latter source was unimportant.

Packers are taking a long look ahead and are now running on a decidedly different basis from that of recent years. Heretofore it has been their practice to refrain from hedging sales, and they have also permitted the outside packers to unload their output on the market here. The present plan is evidently to keep fully hedged against the purchase of hogs or product. The argument of the big packers is that there has been a complete reversal in trade conditions from those prevalent a year ago, and that it is no time for them to load up with high-priced material with which to supply a declining market. Most of the hedging sales at present are for May delivery.

BANKING NEWS OF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATES IN SUMMARIZED FORM FOR WEEK JUST PAST

Weekly Report of R. G. Dun & Co.—New Banks and Banks In Process of Organization.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s report for the week shows new banks organized or in process of organization and gives other banking news as follows:

* * *

New National Banks.

The Taylorville National Bank, of Taylorville, Ill.; capital $150,000. L. D. Hewitt, president; J. B. Walker, cashier.

The Farmers' National Bank, of Clay, Ky.; capital $25,000. Conversion of the Farmers' Bank.

The Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, of Eldorado, Okla.; capital $25,000. J. B. Goodlett, president; J. F. Womack, vice president; W. E. Oliver, cashier.

* * *

Application To Organize.

The First National Bank, of Clay City, Ind.; capital $25,000. Application filed by J. S. Goshorn.

* * *

New Banks and Trust Companies.

The Bank of Greenway, Ark.; capital $20,000. Filed articles of incorporation.

The Walsenburg Savings Bank, of Walsenburg, Colo.; capital $30,000. Organizing.

The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, of Cedartown, Ga.; capital $25,000. William J. Harris, president; C. A. Wood and R. H. Jones, vice presidents; E. B. Russell, cashier.

The Sparta Savings Bank, of Sparta, Ga., organizing; capital $25,000. R. W. Moore, president; R. E. Wheeler, cashier. To commence business January 1, 1908.

The Citizens' State Bank, of Wren, Ga.; paid capital $15,000. S. M. McNier, president; W. T. Howard, cashier.

The Bank of Ovett, Miss.; capital $15,000. M. M. Hull, president; T. J. Fatheree, vice president; A. V. Chalk, cashier.

The First State Bank, of Bomarton, Tex.; paid capital $10,000. F. O'Dell, president; D. N. Massey, vice president; W. Abernathy, cashier.

The New Waverly State Bank, of New Waverly, Tex.; capital $15,000. M. E. Curtis, president; J. H. Hardy, vice president; W. C. Jones, cashier.

The Paige State Bank, of Paige, Tex.; capital $10,000. E. F. Brown, president; A. Ortz, Sr., vice president; N. K. Freeman, cashier.

The Union Trust Company, of San Antonio, Tex.; organizing.

The American Bank and Trust Company, of El Dorado, Ark., incorporated; paid capital $50,000. C. H. Newell, president; R. K. Puryear, vice president; W. J. Pinson, cashier; S. R. Morgan, assistant cashier.

The Dickson-street Bank, of Fayetteville, Ark.; paid capital $10,000. J. C. White, president; J. C. Reed, vice president.

The Citizens' Bank, of Johnston City, Ill.; capital $25,000. C. E. McClintock, president; D. H. Henson, vice president; Ed Duncan, cashier; W. L. Toler, assistant cashier.

The Planters' Bank, of Trenton, Ky.; capital $15,000. Incorporated.

The Bank of Walnut Grove, Miss.; organizing.

The Bank of Grifton, N. C.; paid capital $10,000. L. J. Chapman, president; W. W. Dawson, vice president; G. T. Gardner, cashier.

The Ellis County Bank, of Arnett, Okla; paid capital $10,000. J. F. Fowler, president; C. E. Null, vice president; C. L. Johnson, cashier.

The Gray County Bank, of Pampa, Tex.; capital $10,000. J. S. Wynne, president; D. J. Young, vice president; J. T. Crawford, Jr., cashier.

* * *

Changes In Officers.

The First National Bank, of Murfreesboro, Tenn.; J. E. Richardson is president.

The People's Bank, of Cleveland, Va.; J. A. Strickland, president; R. Smith, vice president; W. P. Musick, cashier.

The Bank of Winter Garden, Fla.; D. McKinnon, president; A. B. Newton, vice president; M. M. Smith, cashier.

* * *

Miscellaneous.

The Farmers and Merchants' Bank, of Louisville, Ill.; T. J. McCollum is dead.

The Planters and Mechanics' National Bank, of Houston, Tex., has been absorbed by the Union Bank and Trust Company.

Some Real Estate Transfers In Kentucky

Barren County.

Glasgow, Ky., Nov. 17.—[Special.]—The following transfers of Barren county real estate have been recorded in the County Clerk's office during the month of October and up to November 18:

J. A. Hodges to N. A. Marcom, fifty acres near Hiseville, $2,500.

John P. Ray to Thomas Keeton, ten acres near Hiseville, $325.

E. F. Jewell to W. D. Jordan, half of a tract of land near Bruce, 140 acres, $1,750.

H. P. Harrison to Phillip Owens, a small tract of land, $400.

T. J. Glistead to D. N. Meador, two tracts of twenty acres each, $2,600.

J. H. McMurtry to A. B. Cartwright, house and lot on Front street, $425.

W. R. Wood to G. W. McKinney, 35 acres near Pageville, $700.

M. F. Biggers to Willie Jones, 15 acres on Bowling Green road, considerations.

J. A. Hindman to F. T. Poynter, 125 acres, $4,000.

A. Y. Ellis to H. M. Ellis, storehouse and lot at Bruce, $500.

A. Y. Ellis to H. M. Ellis, ninety-seven acres on Skegg's creek, $1,500.

Mary Wade to Jeff Stone, sixty-six acres in Northwest Glasgow, $650.

S. F. Bowles to J. A. Boles, small tract, $183.

W. E. Moore to M. B. Winn, tract of land on Skegg's creek, $1,800.

Samuel Dennison to J. F. Jordan, fifty acres, for valuable consideration.

S. E. Redford to J. C. Bowles, thirteen acres near Dripping Spring, $200.

J. W. Daugherty to T. E. Sartain, seventy-six acres, $1,300.

J. A. Smith to William Webb, small tract near Roseville, $300.

H. C. Pedigo to W. L. Porter, interest in a tract of land near Hiseville, $250.

W. P. Hogan to Walice Wilcoxson, twenty acres on Greensburg road, $250.

W. H. Parrish to Elizabeth Parrish, 50 acres near Goodnight, $1,850.

James R. Garman to B. F. Patterson, 40 acres near Merry Oaks, $515.

Samuel Richey to J. P. Oldfield, a small tract of land on Shoal creek, $600.

W. T. Hudson to F. F. Emerson, 92 acres in the southern part of the county, $1,400.

N. A. Marcom to J. R. Skaggs, 32 acres, $950.

R. H. McKinney to Henry C. Gossett, 53 acres near Horse Cave, $1,200.

Mary V. White to Annie L. Alexander, house and lot, near Coral Hill, $1,800.

Mildred E. Crenshaw to R. F. Crenshaw, 25 acres, near Bruce, $500.

Joe Shirley Carter to Coville Carter, several lots in Cave City, $1,000.

J. D. Bowles to Parinthea B. Wheeler, 15 acres, valuable considerations.

W. M. Hargrove to H. E. Hargrove, 35 acres, $1,000.

Reuben Perkins to J. A. Perkins, tract of land on Beaver creek, for valuable considerations.

B. F. Amos to W. H. Wolfe, small tract near Rocky Hill, $530.

L. W. Hagan to J. E. McEntire, 26 acres, for valuable considerations.

J. J. Miller to Walter Atkinson, 78 acres, on Barren river, $400.

J. A. Narvell to A. W. Narvell, 11 acres, $141.

Ed Knipp to A. H. Smith, a tract of land, $275.

Mollie Henseley to T. J. Shipley, 124 acres and 10 acres in the southern part of the county, $3,600.

T. J. Thomerson to G. T. Burgess, two tracts, 152 and 29 acres, $1,650.

J. E. Moran to S. F. Francis, 10 acres on Skeggs Creek, $210.

E. J. Swisser to J. F. Huff, lot on Green street, $600.

W. J. Owens to T. W. Lasley, house and 33 acres near Hiseville, $2,500.

C. Y. White to Maccabee Hall Company, one lot in Cave City, $200.

P. E. Tandy to D. B. Smith, 65 acres, near town, $1,750.

M. B. Firquin to W. T. Payne, tract of land near Roseville, $2,250.

J. N. Mathews to C. J. Smith, house and lot, for valuable considerations.

H. M. Sikes to G. H. Hord, house and lot in Hiseville, $1,200.

John R. Winlock to Warren Bybee, 60 acres near Beech Grove, $837.

W. D. Watson to Eliza Reynolds, 45 acres on Boyd's creek, $405.

Trigg Kinchelo to W. T. Kinchelo, 78 acres, $925.

Thomas Hayden to Albert Covington, 1 acre, $165.

J. C. Jones to D. S. Thomerson, 66 acres on Peter's creek, $700.

R. P. Moran to S. B. Francis, 10 acres, $600.

J. J. Jones to W. J. Oliver, house and lot, $800.

R. E. Richardson to W. L. Williams, 15 acres on Burkesville road, $500.

Robert Harrison to L. N. Griever, 5 acres, $425.

J. W. Gree to L. N. Greever, house and lot, $300.

W. D. Wade to John Lewis, two tracts of land near Hiseville, $750.

R. H. Allen to Benjamin Hatcher, 30 acres on Beaver creeek, $308.

James A. Ford to W. G. Holder, small tract, $250.

Drane Trabue to George W. Drane, 30 acres, $250.

J. S. Glass to M. C. Boles, tract of land near Eighty-eight, $2,500.

Al Pedigo and Thomas Pedigo to Glasgow Creamery, one lot, $200.

E. Y. Ferguson to B. G. Ellis, 36 acres, $1,200.

Miller Bros. to John Holchaw, 50 acres near Nobob, for valuable considerations.

C. J. Jones to Wesley Brown, 350 acres on Skeggs creek, $2,500.

J. C. Walton to G. R. Clark, house and lot, $867.

C. J. Sabins to John Vaughan, tract of land, $1,000.

M. C. Gillenwaters to James A. Britt, tract of land, valuable considerations.

J. A. Winn to John Besett, 92 acres, $1,800.

V. N. Stephenson to E. E. Holmes, house and lot, $650.

W. H. Glass to W. T. Barton, 75 acres on Beaver creek, $4,000.

J. D. Kinslow to L. E. Sanders, 7 acres, $200.

L. W. Crumpton to John Allen, 30 acres, $1,000.

S. B. Francis to Oskamp Development Company, 6 acres, $600.

E. Dickinson to J. W. Maddox, small tract of land, $300.

* * *

Montgomery County.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—The following deeds and transfers have been recorded in the office of County Clerk John F. King since our last report:

Howard C. and Lillie Howell to R. L. Settles and Arthur Byber, a lot of land on Mill street in this city, for $325.

Samuel F. and Dorcas Scobee, of Louisville, to Mrs. Emma W. Samuels, a cottage residence on Holt avenue, for $2,800.

Thomas J. and Jennie G. Thomas to J. M. Wells, a parcel of land near Harrod's mill, for $575.

Henry C. Gaitskill to John C. Gaitskill, interest in 242 acres of land, for $2,490.18.

J. Green Trimble to Henry Harris, house and lot on Trimble Heights, for $350.

Eliza and Samuel Moore to S. F. McCormick, a tract of land on Slate creek, for $400.

Jesse Jackson to McCormick, two tracts on Spencer creek, for $400.

William Lee and wife to James Henry Combs, a tract of land on Spruce creek, for $200.

John R. and Ella Thomas, 144 acres of land on Slate creek to J. W. Napier, of Wolfe county, for $9,379.50.

S. F. McCormick to Walter Reffit, a parcel of land on Pretty Run creek, for $425.

George Bartlett to Margaret Bartlett, interest in land, for $75 and other considerations.

William Arnold to Mrs. Nannie B. Smith, of Jeffersonville, a tract of land for $175 and other considerations.

J. D. and Mattie Myers to Jacob Hiler, a tract of land on Slate creek for $1,115.

Thomas O. Myers and wife to Walter Reffit, a tract of land on Pretty Run creek, for $100 and other considerations.

Leander Wilson and Hoda E. Wilson to J. W. Cecil and Florence Cecil, 82 acres on Hinkston creek, for $6,000.

S. G. Barnes, etc., to J. T. Barnes, 43 acres on Slate creek, for $1,463.

J. W. Barnes, etc., to same, 18 acres on Slate creek, for $630.

Lewis Ficklin to George W. Ficklin, a lot of land on Sycamore creek, for $500.

Strother D. and Lula Bishop Mitchell, of Allen, Kas., to Henry Judy, a livery stable on Bank street in this city, for $3,605.

James H. Young to John L. Myers, 119 acres on Slate creek, for $2,325.

Cyrena E. Ficklin and Lewis Ficklin to George Y. Lockhart, of Menifee county, a tract of land on Spruce creek, for $600.

ANIMALS LOVE TOBACCO.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Animals frequently possess a positive love for tobacco, according to a menagerie trainer.

"In my early days," he said, "I was connected with a circus which possessed the unique attraction of a terrier which, among other tricks, had been instructed in the art of smoking a clay pipe. The curious point was that the animal actually got to enjoy its pipe, and would insist on having it at the usual time every Sunday as in the performance on week days.

"The parrot is, perhaps, of all birds the most apt to take up bad habits. A friend of mine has one which is passionately fond of eating and chewing tobacco. If given a sufficient quantity the bird will make itself positively drunk with the nicotine, and will stagger about its cage in exact imitation of the actions of an intoxicated human being. Long practice has made the bird somewhat of a connoisseur respecting its favorite luxury, and it now treats fine cut tobaccos with contempt. Its particular delight is the rum-soaked plug affected by sailors.

"It is among the simian tribe that tobacco-loving quadrupeds are most frequent. This is probably owing to the monkey's overpowering faculty for imitation, which sometimes gets it into trouble.

"A friend of mine has a monkey which is addicted to snuff. The animal has been taught to take a pinch from the box of a visitor with all the courtly air so prevalent in the days when snuff taking was the fashion."

LESS DISTRUST

Shown In Financial Circles By All Classes.

HOARDING CONDEMNED AS GREATEST EVIL.

BANKS FAR SAFER THAN ANY OTHER PLACE.

MILLION IN GOLD COMING.

New York, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Confidence is reviving gradually. Distrust is less acute than at the time of the runs on financial institutions, although the shock then administered is traveling across the continent and starting the forces of readjustment in general business with unexpected severity. Our chief trouble has been the demoralized condition of credit. The local banks are handling the crisis with admirable skill and spirit, but are still crippled by the universal loss of confidence; and because of a temporary breakdown in the credit system are unable to do their full share of the country's business. It is estimated that fully 95 per cent. of the transactions in this country are settled by check or the transfer and balancing of credits; yet in many instances the banks are now obliged to refuse credit on checks for deposit, the result being a much heavier demand than usual for currency in the making of payments. Added to this exceptional demand is the tendency to hoard cash, not only by individuals, but by some of the interior banks. Nothing could be more harmful at such a time than hoarding. This tendency, it is true, has been somewhat counteracted by the premium of 2 to 4 per cent. on currency, but the injury is serious nevertheless. The hoarder should be regarded as an enemy of society and shamed out of his folly. There are numberless institutions all over the country where the depositor's money is perfectly safe, while in stockings and other hiding places it is very unsafe. Many of our State banks have enviable records for safety and soundness. Our national banks are eminently safe; so, too, are our savings banks and conservatively managed trust companies. People must cease their silly and injurious hoarding, and if disposed to invest at this time should deposit their funds in banking institutions of well-established reputation, managed by men of high character and ability and free from all undesirable connections. There are plenty of such institutions, not a few of which are profiting largely by this shifting of deposits from weak to strong concerns, but they are not among the class that seek public notoriety.

* * *

Gold On the Way.

Extraordinary efforts for relief are being made in all directions. Many millions of clearing-house certificates have been issued in various parts of the country, irrespective of New York City. We have already engaged about $60,000,000 of gold—the best and most natural form of relief—and the national bank circulation is being rapidly expanded, about $10,000,000 having been added in October alone. By such means the banks have been enabled to materially ease the strain on credit. It is unfortunate that this stress comes during the crop-moving time, but relief does not seem far distant, and the tangle is working out its own solution. The grain movement has been distinctly stimulated by financial stringency, Western holders being compelled to sell and Europe fortunately coming in as a free buyer at the emergency. Very likely this may prove to our loss, for the world's wheat crop is decidedly short and we are losing the chance of selling our surplus at a better price later on; but this is one of the penalties of past excesses. The real benefit to us comes in the freer importation of gold which is affording the best form of relief. Our cotton situation, however, is still a problem. The exports of this staple have fallen off considerably, Southern holders persisting in holding the crop for better prices. Considering the certainty of lessened consumption in both Europe and America, as well as the difficulty of carrying cotton under present financial conditions, the outlook for that staple is somewhat perplexing, since if we are to go on importing gold, we may be obliged to export cotton in payment even at a sacrifice. We have now taken $60,000,000 of foreign gold, and this appears sufficient for the present. Beyond dispute it is unwise policy for us to unduly weaken the European banks, especially when sudden relief here afterwards is more apt to defer than to complete the cure of our own troubles. In the long run excessive importations will injure the United States by weakening corrective influences and creating a glut of funds next spring, that may invite heavy gold exports and undue reaction. The great expansion which is now being made in our circulating medium is sure to result in a surplus of idle funds when the present crisis subsides. Then we will feel the lack of an elastic currency system, which expands and contracts in accordance with demands. No civilized country in the world shows such violent fluctuations in interest rates as the United States, simply because we have no efficient means of regulating the supply of currency.

* * *

Patience Required.

The remaining six weeks of the year will require much patience and skillful piloting by those who control the financial situation. The usual maturities which occur about the close of the year will have to be provided for; so will the $180,000,000 of dividend and interest payments at that time. These will probably be more largely applied to the payment of debts than to investments of new securities. Moreover, there are large syndicate payments soon coming due, and during 1908 at least $100,000,000 of short-term notes mature. Many of these obligations can, of course, be extended if found necessary. Altogether, at best the situation is one that calls for much conservatism. It is a good time to be satisfied with retaining what one has rather than try to gain more just now through hazardous ventures. The downward reaction which began in stocks has fully entered into commercial and industrial affairs and must inevitably run its course. Many orders for goods will probably be cancelled, hence mills will curtail or shut down, building will be checked, and unavoidably many hands thrown out of employment, involving a more or less general reduction in wages. These are the sequences of a panic following a prolonged period of prosperity. The pendulum must swing both ways, and the longer the swing in one direction, the more violent the return in the other.

Fortunately, the stock market has largely, if not fully, discounted the reaction. Security values may go lower in case of further financial difficulties, but the shrinkage cannot now be extreme. Wall Street has passed through the worst of the cyclone, badly crippled it is true, but still able to weather the clearing squalls and ready to continue the voyage under close reef of sails until fair weather again comes into sight. The next two weeks should bring much better bank statements. Interior banks have drawn heavily on New York, but this ought to be largely offset by big gold imports that must shortly give very substantial relief. No more patriotic duty can now be undertaken by any citizen than to do his best to restore confidence by rational means; not by timid concealment of the facts, but by a spirit of helpfulness, by consideration and patience, by quiet recognition of the situation and by a calm acceptance of the inevitable process of readjustment which has already set in and must work out its own solution. HENRY CLEWS.

Exports and Imports.

New York, Nov. 16.—Imports of merchandise and dry goods at the port of New York for the week ending November 9 were valued at $13,723,667. Imports of specie for the port of New York for the week ending to-day were $676,559 silver and $21,110,672 gold. Exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending to-day were $1,159,218 silver and no gold.

Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.—Wheat—Spot market easy; No. 2 red Western winter 7s 10d; futures dull; December 7s 11⅛d; March 8s 2¼; May 8s 1⅝d. Corn—Spot market steady; prime mixed American 5s 8d; futures dull; December 5s 7d; January 5s 4d.

LEAF TOBACCO

Offerings Show Considerable Increase.

LARGER PROPORTION OF NEW CROP.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN PRICES.

FIGURES FOR THE WEEK.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 16.—Sales of leaf tobacco in the local market were in larger volume during the past week than for many months. The aggregate was 1,566 hogsheads. There was a fair proportion of this year's crop in the offerings, 163 hogsheads of new Burley and thirteen hogsheads of new dark being sold. There was no material change in prices, both old and new tobacco continuing to command comparatively fancy figures.

The new Burley offered was not up to the standard of last week in either quality or condition. There was a marked increase in the proportion of low grades. Again this week there was no thin, bright Burley marketed. Low grades were in active competition throughout the week and sold as high as last week, but medium, good and fine leaf were a trifle easier at times, though not materially lower. All grades of old Burley except very common low grade smokers were in good demand at unchanged prices from last week. Common low grade smokers were inclined to sag a trifle occasionally.

The very limited offerings at auction of old dark were of inferior quality. Both air-cured and fired lugs continued in strong request and brought firm figures and leaf was eagerly taken at last week's prices. New dark was offered to the extent of thirteen hogsheads. They were all from Southern Kentucky, air-cured, good length and fair quality, but were uncertain as regarded condition. They averaged $8.16.

During the week 163 hogsheads of new (1907) crop Burley were sold at $6.90 to $17, with an average of $11.07, which compares with 20 hogsheads at an average of $8.10 in the corresponding week a year ago. Thirteen hogsheads of dark averaged $8.15 this week, while 25 hogsheads averaged $6.68 last year. New Burley sold as high as $17 during the week. This is the season's record so far and compares with $11.25 as the highest price to this date in 1906. To this date last year the highest price for new dark was $8.90, while $11.25 has been touched for this year's crop.

Sales for the week ending to-day aggregate 1,566 hogsheads—1,033 by auction and 533 privately. Included in the sales were 163 hogsheads of new Burley and 13 hogsheads of new dark, 746 hogsheads of 1906 and old crop Burley and 644 hogsheads of 1906 and old crop dark. From January to date sales total 112,342 hogsheads, against 132,224 hogsheads in 1906. Rejections this week were 28 per cent. of sales by auction. The week's receipts were 792 hogsheads, compared with 500 in the corresponding week of last year. Receipts since January 1 have been 94,460 hogsheads.

Official Quotations.

The following are the revised quotations on leaf tobacco as compiled by the Committee on Quotations of the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange:

1906 CROP.

	BURLEY. Dark Red.	BURLEY. Bright Red.
Trash (gr'n or mixed)	$7 50@ 8 50	$8 50@ 9 00
Trash (sound)	8 50@ 8 75	9 00@ 9 50
Common lugs	8 75@ 9 50	9 50@10 00
Medium lugs	9 75@10 00	10 25@11 50
Good lugs	10 00@10 50	11 50@12 00
Common leaf (short)	9 50@10 25	10 50@11 25
Common leaf	10 50@11 50	11 50@12 50
Medium leaf	11 50@12 00	13 00@15 00
Good leaf	13 00@14 50	15 50@17 00
Fine and selections	15 00@16 00	18 00@20 00

	BURLEY. Colory.
Trash (green or mixed)	$9 00@ 9 50
Trash (sound)	9 50@10 50
Common lugs	11 00@12 00
Medium lugs	12 50@13 50
Good lugs	14 00@16 00
Common leaf (short)	11 50@12 50
Common leaf	13 00@13 50
Medium leaf	14 00@16 00
Good leaf	16 50@18 00
Fine and selections	19 00@25 50

	DARK. Mfg.
Trash (green or mixed)	$6 00@ 6 50
Trash (sound)	6 50@ 7 25
Common lugs	7 50@ 7 75
Medium lugs	7 75@ 8 50
Good lugs	8 50@ 9 00
Common leaf (short)	8 50@ 9 50
Common leaf	9 50@10 00
Medium leaf	10 50@11 00
Good leaf	11 00@12 00
Fine and selections	12 00@12 75

	DARK. Rehandling.	DARK. Export.
Trash (gr'n or mixed)	...	$6 00@ 6 25
Trash (sound)	...	6 50@ 6 75
Common lugs	...	6 75@ 7 25
Medium lugs	...	7 50@ 8 00
Good lugs	$8 00@ 8 50	8 00@ 8 50
Common leaf (short)	8 50@ 9 00	8 50@ 9 50
Common leaf	9 00@10 00	9 50@10 50
Medium leaf	10 00@10 50	10 75@11 75
Good leaf	10 50@11 00	12 00@13 00
Fine and selections	11 00@11 50	13 00@15 00

N. B.—Unsound or defective in condition, length or color, or mixed packages, from 1c to 3c lower.

Weekly Report.

The following is the report of the Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange for the week and year to November 15, 1907, as furnished by R. B. Green, th. secretary:

	Hhds.
Auction sales	1,033
Private sales	533
Total for the week	1,566
January 1 to date	112,342

	Week.	Year.
Year 1906	2,667	132,224
Year 1905	3,458	125,472
Year 1904	1,080	99,130

CLASSIFICATION OF THIS WEEK'S SALES.

	Old crps.	1907 crp.	1906 crp.	Total.
Burley	11	163	735	909
Dark	9	13	635	657
Totals	20	176	1,370	1,566

CLASSIFICATION OF SALES JANUARY 1 TO DATE.

	Old crps.	1907 crp.	1906 crp.	Total.
Burley	4,673	238	56,310	61,221
Dark	7,072	15	44,034	51,121
Totals	11,745	253	100,344	112,342

CLASSIFICATION OF SALES TO SAME DATE IN

	1906.	1905.	1904.
Burley	84,244	78,252	40,269
Dark	47,980	47,220	58,861
Totals	132,224	125,472	99,130

COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS YEARS' SALES.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Total sales of new crop to date	107,755	129,473	109,064
Sales of new crop to date, original inspection	95,778	115,418	92,267

REJECTIONS.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Rejections this week	287	73	162
Percentage of rejections to auction sales	28	15	11
Rejections Jan. 1 to date	12,206	13,858	17,693

RECEIPTS.

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Receipts this week	792	500	908
Receipts Jan 1 to date	94,460	95,709	91,794

Sales of new crop to this date in 1906: Burley, 250; dark, 136.

SPECIAL REPORT ON NEW CROP.

Sales of 1907 crop for week of November 15, 1907:

BURLEY.

8 hhds at	$6 90@ 7 90
60 hhds at	8 00@ 9 90
42 hhds at	10 00@11 75
38 hhds at	12 00@13 75
12 hhds at	14 00@15 75
3 hhds at	16 00@17 00

163 hhds averaged $11.07.

DARK.

4 hhds at	$5 95@ 6 40
5 hhds at	7 00@ 8 90
4 hhds at	9 90@10 75

13 hhds averaged $8.15.

SALES OF NEW CROP CORRESPONDING WEEK IN 1906.

Burley—20 hhds averaged $8.10.
Dark—25 hhds averaged $6.68.
Highest price on new Burley to this date in 1906, $11.25.
Highest price on new dark to this date in 1906, $8.90.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, Nov. 16.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 45@46½c; sales 423 casks; receipts 623; shipments 433. Rosin firm; sales 3,167 bbls.; receipts 2,982; shipments 2,755; stock 99,110; A, B and C $3.10@3.35; D $3.25@3.35; E $3.30@3.40; F $3.30@3.45; G $3.30@3.45; H $3.35@3.55; I $3.85; K $4.75; M $5.25; N $5.80; window glass $6.25; water white $6.50.

Wilmington, Nov. 16.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 42½c; receipts 13 casks. Rosin steady at $3; receipts 765 bbls. Tar steady at $2.20; receipts 157 bbls. Crude turpentine firm and unchanged at $3 and $3; receipts 24 bbls.

Charleston, Nov. 16.—Turpentine and rosin nominal; nothing doing.

St. Louis Wool.

St. Louis, Nov. 16.—Wool steady; medium grades, combing and clothing 23½@25c; light fine 22@23c; heavy fine 17@18c; tub-washed 22@35c.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 16.—This week's statement of New York clearing-house banks shows a deficit as compared with the reserves legally required of $53,666,950, which is $1,742,125 larger than last week. The statement shows a cash loss of $1,135,900 and an increase in deposits of $2,425,700. It is generally believed among bankers that the condition of the banks is not so bad as the statement would make it appear. The call money market ruled slightly lower during the week. Engagements of gold continued on a large scale. Premiums on currency declined materially. All things considered, the situation is clearing not only in New York but all over the country. It was reported to-day that Secretary Cortelyou has under consideration the issuing of $50,000,000 Panama bonds to be sold to banks and the money left with the banks until normal conditions are restored.

The weekly return of the Bank of England exceeded expectations. Apprehension had been felt lest the extraordinary heavy drain upon London's supply of gold would necessitate another advance in the bank rate in order to protect reserves, but fortunately the 7 per cent. rate has proved effective in attracting funds. The return shows that reserves, instead of being lower, have actually increased from 35¼ per cent. to 40½ per cent. The bullion account is $15,500,000 better than it was a week ago, and, altogether, the statement is a notable one. The Bank of France was in part responsible for this excellent showing, it having sent gold to London in generous quantities, as disclosed by the regular return from Paris. The help extended to London by the Bank of France is reflected by a loss of $10,000,000 in the French bank's supply of gold. The bank was able to reduce circulation by $16,000,000, though loans expanded $10,000,000.

Local money conditions are fairly satisfactory and are gradually improving. A member of the Clearing-house Supervision Committee states that conditions this week are much better than they were last week and that a noticeable improvement will be apparent from day to day. The volume of currency is not as large as desirable and has caused some discomfiture in meeting pay rolls. So far it has not been found necessary to issue cashier checks of small denominations as substitutes, but some institutions have had to pay other cities a small premium for currency. Unless the premium should soon disappear the cashier checks may be resorted to, as they have proved quite a relief to other cities. The cashier checks are usually secured by a deposit with the clearing-house of high-class bonds with a market value of 20 to 30 per cent. in excess of the amount of the checks, which is a larger margin of safety than is behind banknotes secured by the deposit of Government bonds. The safety of the checks in other cities has made them acceptable in almost all lines of business at their face value, and in many cases merchants are paying a premium in merchandise and cash for the checks in order to popularize their use. These checks where used have kept many enterprises going, whereas without their use they would have had to close down for the lack of currency to meet pay rolls. However, each day develops evidence of returning confidence and premium on currency will soon be a thing of the past. People who have hoarded their money are either returning it to banks or buying high-class securities. The fact that the Government will accept approved railroad, State and municipal bonds as securities for Government money is influencing many to buy securities and thereby secure a handsome return on their capital.

The weekly and daily reports of the Clearing-house are as follows:

Day's clearing	$1,403,254 14
Balance	161,022 26
Week's clearing	10,240,495 04
Corresponding week last year	13,575,289 00
Balances for week	997,129 76

The local security market continues at a standstill. There was a very limited movement during the week and no material changes in quotations. The demand was of small proportions and holders refrained from pressing their properties for sale. There was, however, moderate buying of odd lots in New York for investment. To-day's session at the Stock Exchange was uninteresting. Three shares of Seattle Electric preferred were offered at 84. A bid of 85 was made for fifteen shares of Toledo Railways and Light. West Penn Railways common was 27 bid and 31½ asked for ten shares. A bid of 11 was made for fifty shares of United Railways Investment common and ten were offered at 13. Ten shares of the preferred were wanted at 20, while ten were offered at 23. The outside list was neglected.

St. Louis United Railways common closed in St. Louis at 18 to 20, the preferred at 54⅞ to 56 and the 4 per cent. bonds at 74⅝ to 75½. United Railways Investment common sold in New York at 11½ and the preferred at 21½. Standard Oil closed at 396 to 400. American Tobacco common at 175 to 185, Giroux at 3 to 3⅜, and Subway at 12¼ to 12⅜. L. and N. unified 4s were 91 to 93 and the collateral trust 4s 90 asked.

Net changes in active issues in the New York market for the week were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Pressed Steel Car	½
Int. Pump	¾	Reading	¼
M., K. and T. pref	1	Do. first pref	½
North Am.	1⅛		

DECLINED.

Allis-Chalmers	⅝	Great N. pref	3¼
Do. pref	1⅛	G. N. Ore. ctfs	1
Amal. Copper	2	Ill. Central	4½
Am. Can pref	3½	Interboro Met	¾
Am. C. and Fdy	1	Int. Paper	1¾
Do. pref	2½	Do. pref	1⅞
Am. Loco	2¼	L. and N.	1¼
Do. pref	½	M., K. and T.	⅝
Am. Smelters	5⅜	Mo. Pac	2
Do. pref	9⅛	Nat. Lead	3⅜
Am. S. Fdy pref	4	N. Y. C.	3⅝
Am. Sugar	1⅞	North. Pac	3¼
Am. Tob. pref	1½	Ont. and West	½
Am. Woolen pref	3	Pacific Mail	1½
Anaconda	1⅝	Pennsylvania	2¼
Atchison	3⅛	People's Gas	1
Do. pref	1⅞	Railway Spgs	1½
B. and O.	2	Reading 2d pref	⅝
Brook. R. T.	1⅝	Rep. I and S.	1½
Can. Pac	1½	Do. pref	½
Cent. Leather	⅝	Rock Island	½
Do. pref	2	Do. pref	2
C. and O.	3¼	Rubber	⅝
Chicago G. W.	⅝	Do. pref	3⅛
Do. pref. B.	⅝	St. Paul	4⅛
Chi. and N.-W.	2⅛	Southern Ry	1½
C. C. C. & St. L	⅝	Do. pref	2½
Col. F. and I.	1¼	South. Pac	1⅝
Col. South	½	Texas Pac	⅝
Cons. Gas	9¾	T. S. L. & W. pref	1⅝
Corn Prod	½	Union Pacific	2⅛
Do. pref	1½	U. S. Steel	1⅛
Dist. Sec	4	Do. pref	3⅛
Del. and Hud	½	Wabash	1
Denver	¼	Do. pref	⅜
Erie	1⅛	W. U. Tel	1
Do. first pref	2	Westinghouse E	10½
Do. second pref	2¾	Wis. Cent	2⅝
Gen. Electric	8⅜		

STEADY.

Ice Securities	11½	United States Cast Iron Pipe	19
Mexican Central	14		

Last week stocks stood as follows: Advanced 62, declined 26, steady 4. This week stocks stood as follows: Advanced 7, declined 77, steady 3.

The following are the latest bid and asked prices made for securities on the Stock Exchange:

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Birmingham Ry. and Light 4½s	...	*88
Chattanooga Railway 5s	*97	100
City 4s, 1910	...	*101
City 5s, old L., 1911	*100½	105
City 4s, Mun. imp., 1923	...	*101
City 4s, Mun. imp., 1928	...	*101
City 4s, Parks, 1936	...	...
City 4s refunding 1937	...	*103
City 3½s, refunding, 1940	...	*95
City 3½s, refunding, 1941	...	*95
City 3½s, refunding, 1943	...	*95
City 3s, Sewer and Parks, 1941	...	*85
Dallas Electric 5s	...	*95½
East St. Louis and Suburban 5s	...	*97½
Houston Electric 5s	...	*95
Knoxville Ry. and Light 5s	...	91
Louisville Home Telephone 5s	*71	78
Louisville St. Ry. 4½s	*94	99½
Louisville St. Ry. 5s	*102	104½
L., H. and St. L. 1st mor. 5s	...	*105½
Memphis St. Ry. 5s	95½	96
Nashville Ry. and Light 5s	...	99
New Orleans Ry. and Light 4½s	72	74
New Albany St. Ry. 5s	...	*97
Pascagoula St. Ry. and P. 5s	...	*91
Paducah Trac. and Light 5s	...	*90
Peoria Light 5s	...	*91
Rochester Ry. and Light 5s	...	*93½
Springfield Ry. and Light 5s	*90	91½
St. Joseph Ry., L., H. and P. 5s	...	97
Seattle Electric 5s	...	99
Savannah Electric 5s	...	96
Wash., Alex and Mt. Vernon 5s	*99	100
West Penn Rys. 5s	...	*95

*Sells with interest. †Less than $1,000.

Stocks.

American National Bank	...	144
Bank of Commerce	...	188
B. F. Avery & Sons com	99	107
B. F. Avery & Sons pref	105	...
Birmingham Ry and Light com	...	80
Birmingham Ry and Light pref	...	95
Bourbon Stock Yards	...	90
Citizens' National Bank	22	...
Columbia Trust Co	...	132
Central Home Telephone	...	11
Chattanooga Railway com	35	40
Chattanooga Railway pref	77½	80
Col'bus, Delaware & Marion Ry	...	34
Dallas Electric com	35	45
Dallas Electric pref	...	76
E. St. Louis and Suburban com	...	41
E. St. Louis and Suburban pref	74	76

	Bid.	Asked.
Evansville Light com	...	42
Evansville Light pref	87	89
First National Bank	...	160
Fayette Home Telephone	...	28
Federal Chemical com	45	50
Federal Chemical pref	...	100
Fidelity Trust Co.	315	340
German Bank	385	...
German Insurance Bank	385	425
German Security Bank	174	176½
Grand Rapids com	...	72½
Grand Rapids pref	...	78
Houston Electric com	...	42
Houston Electric pref	...	90
Kentucky Wagon Works	151½	158
Knoxville Ry. and Light com	...	54
Knoxville Ry. and Light pref	...	90
Lexington and Interurban Rys	9½	11½
Louisville and Eastern com	†19	20
Louisville and Eastern pref	74¾	75
Louisville National Banking Co.	147	149
Louisville Title Co.	99¾	102½
Louisville Bridge stock	137	139
Louisville Gas stock	...	135
Louisville Heating com	50	56
Louisville Heating pref	84	†85
Louisville Home Telephone	40	45
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. com	...	55
Louisville Tob. W. H. Co. pref	...	125
Louisville Traction com	...	179
Louisville Traction pref	†102	104
Louisville Trust Co.	170	185
Mayfield Woolen Mills com	...	...
Mayfield Woolen Mills pref	...	100
Michigan Light com	...	87½
Michigan Light pref	...	100
Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage	...	95
Memphis St. Ry. com	...	67½
Memphis St. Ry. pref	...	72½
National Bank of Kentucky	...	†194½
Nashville Ry. and Light com	...	30
Nashville Ry. and Light pref	...	70
New Albany St. Ry. pref	85	...
New Galt House com	28	40
New Galt House pref	95	†99
New Orleans Ry. and Light com	10	12
New Orleans Ry. and Light pref	37	40
Northern Texas Electric com	39	42½
Northern Texas Electric pref	80	82½
Norfolk Ry. and Light	...	17
Paducah Trac. and Light com	19½	22
Paducah Trac. and Light pref	...	75
Peoria Light com	...	42
Peoria Light pref	...	90
Rochester Railway pref	...	93½
Rochester Ry. and Light pref	...	88
Rehm-Zeiher Co. pref	100	102
Springfield Ry. and Light	88	72
St. Joseph L., H. and P. com	...	37½
St. Joseph L., H. and P. pref	...	77½
Southern National Bank	...	145
Stock Yards Bank	125	127
Seelbach Realty com	100	...
Seelbach Realty pref	...	...
Seattle Electric com	...	82
Savannah Electric com	14	15
Savannah Electric pref	87	87¾
Savannah Electric pref	87	87⅞
Third National Bank	112	115
Turner, Day & Woolworth com	...	106
Turner, Day & Woolworth pref	125	...
Toledo Railways and Light	12	14
Union National Bank	229	232
United States Trust Co.	110	115
United Railways Invest. com	11	13
United Railways Invest. pref	20	23
Washington, Alex and Mt. V.	57	60
West Penn Railways common	27	31½
West Penn Railways preferred	70	75
Western National Bank	...	100

†Less than ten shares.

Unlisted Securities.

The following are the bid and asked quotations for unlisted securities quoted by brokers:

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo Railway Crosstown 5s	*100	103½
Buffalo Railway consol. 5s	*101	103½
Detroit United Railway	...	35
Central Passenger Ry. 6s (1908)	*100	...
Henderson Bridge 6s	...	*106
Independent L. D. T. and T. 5s	...	*65
International Traction com	...	37½
International Traction pref	...	65
International Traction 4s	...	60
J., M. and I. second mor. 7s	...	*104
Kentucky Title Savings Bank	140	...
Kansas City Ry. and Light com.	35	40
Kentucky Title Co.	140	...
Ky. Title Co. Real Estate 5s	*100	105
K. and I. Bridge first mor. 5s	*99½	100½
L'ville and Sou. Ind. Trac. com.	...	30
L., C. and L. new 4½s	*100	104
Kansas City Ry. and Light com.	...	37
L. and N. collateral trust 4s	...	89
Louisville Ry. 6s (due 1909)	*100	...
Louisville Ry. 6 p.c. notes (1910)	*100	101
Louisville Title Co. R. E. bonds	100	104
Louisville Water Co. 4s	*100	100½
Milwaukee Electric pref	...	*103
Milwaukee Electric 5s	...	*103
Portland Ry. Light and P. com.	...	53
Portland Ry., Light and P. pref.	...	82½
Puget Sound Electric com.	...	53
Rochester Railway 1st con. 5s	*100	103
Rochester Ry. second mor. 5s	...	*101
L. and N. unified 4s	91	93
St. Louis United Railways com.	18	20
St. Louis United Railways pref.	54¾	56
Springfield Railway first 5s	...	*102
St. Louis United Railways 4s	74¾	75½
Tri-City Railway and Light com.	...	30
Union Depot Ry. St. Louis 6s	...	*103
Waterworks Co. 2d mor. 5s	*100	...

*With interest.

A splendid return for the month of September is made by the Northern Texas Electric Company. It shows an increase in gross earnings of $17,130 (22 per cent.), an increase in operating expenses of only $1,671 and an increase in net earnings of $15,458. The balance, after interest charges and allowance for the preferred stock dividend, is at the rate of 8 per cent. on the common stock, against 1.3 per cent. during the same month last year. During the twelve months ending with September gross earnings show an increase of $222,467, or 28 per cent., of which $100,117 was saved for the surplus. The balance available for dividends is equal to 6 per cent. on the preferred stock and 5 per cent. on the common, while the balance for the preceding twelve months was equal to only 6 per cent. on the preferred and 1 per cent. on the common. It is noted that during September the company operated on 56 per cent. of gross earnings. It seems reasonable to expect that in the next twelve months gross earnings will gain at least 15 per cent. and that 56 per cent. will cover operating expenses, which would mean about 9 per cent. on the common. The statement of earnings compares as follows:

September—	1907.	1906.	Inc.
Gross earnings	$93,468	$76,338	$17,130
Operating expenses	52,653	50,981	1,671
Net earnings	$40,814	$25,356	$15,458
Interest charges	11,276	9,941	1,334
Balance	$29,538	$15,414	$14,123

Reports for twelve months ending Sept. 30:

	1907.	1906.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$1,018,273	$795,805	$222,467
Operating expenses	618,060	502,226	115,834
Net earnings	$400,213	$293,580	$106,632
Interest charges	125,802	119,287	6,514
Balance	$274,410	$174,292	$100,117

The statements of earnings of the Portland Railway, Light and Power Company for the month of September makes an excellent showing. An increase is shown in gross earnings of $55,414.59 and a decrease in operating expenses of $1,002.07, leaving an increase in net of $56,416.66. After deducting fixed charges and preferred dividend the statement for the month is slightly in excess of a rate of 7½ per cent. per annum for the common stock. Gross earnings for the month are at the rate of $4,341,406 for the year. Gross earnings for the first nine months of this year were $2,991,002, a gain over the corresponding period of last year of $430,654.38. Net earnings for the first nine months of this year were $1,261,999.42, a gain of $136,239.49. Of the latter increase $90,981.75 was shown in the months of August and September, a fact which indicates that the Portland Railway, Light and Power Company has now brought its property up to a satisfactory state of efficiency and that it is able to operate on a reasonable basis. From this time on the showing for the stock is expected to be one of steady improvement and it would seem that E. W. Clark & Co. have a most valuable acquisition in this Portland property. The statement in detail for September and the nine months follows:

September—		Increase.
Gross earnings	$361,783.84	$55,414.59
Operating expenses	186,759.60	*1,002.07
Net earnings	$175,024.24	$56,416.66
Nine months—		Increase.
Gross earnings	$2,991,003.63	$30,614.38
Oper. expenses	1,729,003.61	294,414.89
Net earnings	$1,261,999.42	$136,239.49

*Decrease.

The Iron Age reports the production of coke and anthracite iron was 2,336,972 tons in October, as against 2,183,487 tons in September, or 75,388 tons a day, as compared with 72,783 tons a day in the preceding month.

No less marked than the collapse in stocks has been the fall in the price of New York Stock Exchange seats. One sold Thursday at $53,000, a decline of 44 per cent. from the high figure a year ago, and the lowest since the promoters' panic of 1903. The high record was touched in 1905 and again during the pseudo-boom following the Harriman dividend episode. One of the Gates partners this year sold his seat for $73,000, which was considered a low price. Usually in the late fall there is a keen demand incidental to the January 1 partnership changes; but on this occasion the supply promises to exceed the demand. There are 1,100 members, and this number is likely to suffice for some considerable time to come.

A return to an order of the House of Commons issued recently states that the total output of iron ore in the world probably amounted in 1905 to 114,000,000 tons, the principal producers being the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom and Spain, in the order named, these countries accounting for about 78 per cent. of the total output of the world. The preliminary figures so far available for 1906 indicate a further large increase in the output of the United States, the total loss being rather under 50,000,000 tons, or 7,000,000 tons more than in 1905. In Germany there was an increase of over 3,000,000 tons, and in the United Kingdom and Spain of 1,000,000 tons each, and probably the world's output of iron ore in 1906 may be put at about 125,000,000 tons.

WALL STREET BRIEFS.

Federal Government considering issue of no less than $50,000,000 Panama bonds of remaining $100,000,000 authorized in order to bring out hoarded money.

Twenty million dollars in payment on new St. Paul is due December 1, unfavorably influencing stock.

Curtailment in steel output greater than expected owing to money situation.

New Cunard Liner Mauretania left Liverpool to-day with $13,000,000 on board.

Steel Corporation serves notice to customers it will not accept cancellation of orders.

Maturing railroad and industrial obligations next year total $195,000,000.

Pullman earnings established high record, both in gross and net for year ended July 31.

Seventy-one roads for September show an average net decline of 5.56 per cent., and for three months an increase of .29 per cent.

Total gold engaged now $63,925,000.

Thirty-two roads for first week show an average gross increase of 1.93 per cent.

Twelve Industrials declined 1.36 per cent. Friday.

Twenty active railroads declined 1.68 to 82.50 per cent. Friday, lowest figures since McKinley's second election in November, 1900.

MARKET LETTERS.

New York.—Stocks showed weakness for a time, but closed strong. Liquidation had run its course and some persons bought on the idea that if the bank statement was bad it would at any rate be the last poor bank statement for some time to come. A poor statement would give Secretary Cortelyou a reasonable pretext to extend relief without compromising himself. The street expects a Panama canal bond issue or some other relief measure before Monday morning. It will add to the facilities for issuing more bank notes and possibly result in bringing out more hoarded gold. As we suggested in our morning letter, we believe to-day was a good chance to buy stocks on drives. Next week indications point to a clearer horizon and a much lower currency premium, perhaps the disappearance of the premium altogether. Banking interests were hopeful to-day.—(C. I. Hudson & Co. to S. C. Henning & Co.

New York.—We can see little reason to change our opinion advanced in these advices for several days, that the properties represented by the good railroad stocks could not be replaced at double the price for which these stocks are selling in the open market, and while individual necessity of clearing up of the wreckage from time to time cause days when the market will look hopelessly weak, we feel that at such times opportunities should be embraced to make purchases.—(Miller & Co. to John L. Dunlap.

New York.—The market rallied at the close on short covering. There is a feeling that the Secretary of the Treasury will help the situation next week.—(Kelley, Miller & Co. to Almstedt Bros.

New York.—The market is at a very low level and there is a big shortage in it and this is really the best situation that could exist at present as it tends to steady the market when any special liquidation has to be provided for. The financial situation is slowly righting itself despite some minor difficulties throughout the country, and the energetic steps that have already been taken and are contemplated will soon produce a more normal situation, as soon as public confidence begins to get its second wind. The serious consideration of the Panama bond issue by the Secretary of the Treasury shows that every possible relief measure is receiving thoughtful attention. Conditions generally should be better next week.—(Post & Flagg to John W. & D. S. Green.

New York.—The market during the past week developed fresh liquidation, arising partly from strained business conditions throughout the country and in part from marketing of stocks taken when panic was threatened. Some loan collateral was sold out. London sold 50,000 shares on balance and was credited with freer offerings of bonds. Volume of business totaled 2,195,243 shares, not varying much from previous weeks. Bond sales were $15,619,000. Some prominent stocks scored new low records for the movement, but other conspicuous issues did not reach low points previously recorded. Salient features included the strong Bank of England report, heavy interior demand for funds, weakening of the currency premiums and recall of a small percentage of Government deposits with local banks. Less attention was paid to the Harriman case than to declaration of regular dividends on Union and Southern Pacific and to the statements of those roads showing net losses for month of September. It is to be hoped that the proposed Panama bond issue will have the needed sentimental effect in bringing back hoarded money.—(Ennis & Hoppam to E. H. Morgan & Co.

New York.—There has been really nothing new of a startling character to account for the continued slump in the general stock market during the week except further forced liquidation, owing to the continued exigencies of the money situation. Speculative operations on a restricted scale and purchases for investment should only be made by those having ample funds to take up the stocks and carry them through the next six months of retrenchment and recuperation in the country's general business.—(W. L. Lyons & Co.

STOCK MARKET REVIEW.

New York, Nov. 16.—Money on call nominal; time loans nominal; 60 days 15, and 90 days 12 per cent.; six months 7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper nominally 7@10 per cent. Sterling exchange nominal. Commercial bills $4.78½@4.79. Bar silver 58¼c. Mexican dollars 46½c. Government bonds weak. Railroad bonds irregular.

The general tone in to-day's stock market was inclined to hopefulness, but the effect on prices was marred by the resumption of some forced liquidation in a limited group of stocks, which had a sympathetic effect on the whole list. The Hill stocks and Atchison were notably affected by this selling and made wide declines on comparatively light transactions. When this was completed there was a vigorous recovery.

The market was dull owing partly to the fact that the bank statement was not to be published until after the expiration of the stock market's session. Foreign markets showed some renewed perturbation over the extent of the gold withdrawals for New York and the private discount rates advanced both at London and Berlin. The London stock market reported some apprehension of a further rise in the official discount rate of the Bank of England early next week, notwithstanding the strong position which the bank has been able to secure during the week as a result of the 7 per cent. discount in force.

The demand for currency in New York was quiet to-day and the premium showed a declining tendency as an effect of the constantly arriving supplies of gold. The news from Washington of the proposed issue of $50,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds, with the purpose of leave the purchase money on deposit with the banks, and thus leave the bonds, at the same time, available as a basis for new circulation, was regarded as giving promise of effective relief for the situation. Not only in its immediate effects is this result looked for, but in its effects on the opinions of the authorities of the great foreign banks, who have shown a disposition to cavil at calls upon their resources and to urge the propriety of relief measures by the United States Government.

The bank statement must be accepted as evidence of the uninterrupted decline of cash out of New York to the interior, which the heavy arrivals of imported gold proved inadequate to meet. The discrepancy is only a little over a million dollars, however. The decline of the premium on currency affords unmistakable evidence that the principal needs of the interior are nearing satisfaction, while the incoming flood of gold from the other direction is still uninterrupted. The loan expansion is believed to be connected with the further heavy gold engagements, the amount still to arrive having been built up by this week's engagement to about as large a sum as has already been received.

The premium on currency to-day was not higher than 1½ per cent., and a fact considered of even greater significance was that the premium on gold to arrive next week practically disappeared. No bids were made for it.

Bank Clearings.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—(Special.)—Clearings for the week $197,606,634, a loss of $54,004,694 over the corresponding week of last year; total balances $9,233,212, a decrease of $12,913,657. To-day's clearings $30,844,583; balances $1,062,281. Local money nominally 7 per cent., but no loans except on the highest securities. New York exchange was not traded in between banks, but was $2 bid.

St. Louis, Nov. 16.—(Special.)—Clearings $7,606,184; balances $704,928. Call money 6@6½ per cent. New York exchange $5 premium bid, $9 premium asked.

Boston, Nov. 16.—(Special.)—Clearing-house

exchanges: In Boston $29,110,619; in New York $232,335,24½. New York funds sold at $1.50 and $1.75 premium.

Cincinnati, Nov. 16.—(Special.)—Clearings $3,440,000. New York exchange 50c discount. Collateral loans 6 per cent. Discounts 6 per cent.

Memphis, Nov. 16.—(Special.)—Clearings $972,052.29. Exchange par selling, $1 discount buying.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, Nov. 16.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance.............$240,156,432
Gold coin and bullion.............. 19,777,780
Gold certificates.................. 70,336,140

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Sales.	High-est.	Low-est.	Cl'sg Bid.
Adams Express	....	....	....	161
Amal. Copper	14,200	46¾	45½	46⅜
Am. Car & F'dry	900	25½	24⅝	25½
Do preferred	200	80	80	80
Am'n Cotton Oil	300	23	23	23
Do preferred	....	....	....	79
American Express	....	....	....	160
Am. H. and L. pf.	....	....	....	10½
Am. Ice Securities	....	....	....	11¾
Am'n Linseed Oil	....	....	....	7½
Do preferred	....	....	....	17
Am'n Locomotive	700	35⅜	33½	35½
Do preferred	....	....	....	91
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	13,800	61½	59½	61¾
Do preferred	....	....	....	84
Am. Sugar Ref'g	600	101¼	100¾	101¼
Am. Tob. pf. ctfs.	100	63½	63½	63½
Ana. Mining Co.	1,000	30½	30	30⅜
Atchison	7,400	69¼	67⅛	68⅛
Do preferred	200	80	80	80
Atl. Coast Line	200	65	64½	63½
B. and O.	2,400	78¼	77¾	78¼
Do preferred	....	....	....	75
Brooklyn Rapid T.	2,500	30⅞	29½	30⅜
Canadian Pacific	1,400	141¼	139½	141⅛
Central of N. J.	....	....	....	150
C. and O.	1,900	25¼	24½	25
Chicago Gt. West.	1,400	7	7	7¼
C. and N. W.	300	130	129	129⅞
C., M. and St. P.	5,800	98¾	97	98½
Chicago T. and T.	....	....	....	*5
Do preferred	....	....	....	10
C., C., C. and St.L.	....	....	....	49⅞
Col. Fuel and I.	1,100	15⅞	15½	15½
Col. and Southern	1,100	17½	17	17¼
Do 1st pref.	....	....	....	42½
Do 2d pref.	....	....	....	32
Consolidated Gas	....	....	....	83
Corn Prod. Ref'g	100	9¼	9¼	9¼
Do preferred	100	51½	51½	51
Central Leather	....	....	....	13
Do preferred	....	....	....	71
Del. and Hudson	700	128	126¾	128
D., L. and W.	....	....	....	390
D. and R. G.	600	17⅝	17¼	17¼
Do preferred	....	....	....	54
Dist. Securities	700	39	38½	38⅜
Erie	1,300	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
Do 1st pref.	300	37	37	36
Do 2d pref.	500	25½	25	24½
Gen. Electric	400	105	104	105
Gt. Northern pref.	5,900	111	108½	110
Hocking Valley	....	....	....	64
Illinois Central	1,300	119⅜	116	116
Internat'l Paper	100	7½	7½	8½
Do preferred	1,200	60	58	59⅞
Internat'l Pump	300	9¾	9¼	9¼
Do preferred	200	53½	53	53½
Iowa Central	....	....	....	11
Do preferred	....	....	....	28
Interboro-Met.	....	....	....	5
Do preferred	....	....	....	15
K. C. Southern	....	....	....	21½
Do preferred	....	....	....	48
L. and N.	1,100	93¼	92½	93
Mexican Central	500	14	13⅝	13¾
Minn. and St. L.	....	....	....	20
M., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie	....	....	....	71
Do preferred	....	....	....	116
Missouri Pacific	300	53¼	52½	53¼
M., K. and T.	700	23¼	22½	22¾
Do preferred	100	54⅝	54⅝	53
National Lead	300	33⅝	33	34¼
Nat. Ry. Mex. pf.	....	....	....	56½
N. Y. Central	7,700	94⅜	93¼	94½
N. Y., O. and W.	500	30	29½	29½
Norfolk and West.	....	....	....	61
Do preferred	....	....	....	67½
North American	200	40	39¼	39¼
Northern Pacific	7,600	105¼	102½	105
Pacific Mail	300	19½	19	19
Pennsylvania	17,700	107⅞	105⅜	107½
People's Gas	400	74	73⅜	74
P., C., C. and St.L.	....	....	....	53
Pressed Steel Car	600	17¼	17	17
Do preferred	100	67	67	67
Pullman Pal. Car	....	....	....	135
Reading	30,100	79¼	76⅛	79¼
Do 1st pref.	....	....	....	75
Do 2d pref.	....	....	....	67½
Republic Steel	700	14½	14	14½
Do preferred	300	57	56	56½
Rock Island Co.	300	13	13	13
Do preferred	....	....	....	32
St.L. & S.F. 2d pf	200	27½	27¼	27
St. L. Southwest	....	....	....	13½
Do preferred	....	....	....	28
Southern Pacific	10,100	66	65	65⅜
Do preferred	800	103⅞	102	101½
Southern Railway	1,300	11⅝	11¼	11½
Do preferred	....	....	....	37½
Sloss-Sh'ff'ld Steel	100	36¼	36¼	36
Tenn. Coal and I.	....	....	....	*98
Texas and Pacific	100	18	18	18
T., St. L. and W.	....	....	....	17½
Do preferred	600	31	32½	32½
Union Pacific	48,400	109⅝	106⅝	109⅜
Do preferred	....	....	....	77
U. S. Express	....	....	....	70
U. S. Realty	....	....	....	38
U. S. Rubber	....	....	....	15
Do preferred	600	64¼	63⅜	64
U. S. Steel	32,600	23⅛	22½	23⅜
Do preferred	18,700	81	79⅜	80⅝
Va.-Car. Chemical	....	....	....	14½
Do preferred	....	....	....	85
Wabash	100	8¼	8¼	8½
Do preferred	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Wells-Fargo Exp.	....	....	....	*300
West'house Elec.	600	38½	36	35
Western Union	....	....	....	62
W. and L. E.	200	7	6½	7
Wisconsin Central	200	11½	11½	11½
Do preferred	....	....	....	25

Total sales for the day, 286,800 shares.
*Offered.

U. S. BONDS.

New York, Nov. 16.—Bonds were irregular. Total sales (par value), $1,512,000. U. S. 2s declined 2 and the 3s 1½ and the 4s advanced 1 per cent. in the bid price on call during the week.

The following are the closing quotations on Government bonds:

Refunding 2s, registered.......................106
Do coupon.......................106¼
3s, registered.......................102½
Do coupon.......................102½
New 4s, registered.......................121
Do coupon.......................121

Weekly Bank Statement.

New York, Nov. 16.—The statement of the Clearing-house banks for the week shows that the banks hold $53,666,950 less than the requirements of the 25 per cent. reserve rule. This is a decrease of $1,742,325 in the proportionate cash reserves as compared with last week. The statement follows:

		Increase.
Loans	$1,192,010,400	$4,694,000
Deposits	1,089,303,800	2,425,700
Circulation	55,844,400	2,988,300
Legal tenders	48,311,100	*771,800
Specie	170,347,900	*364,100
Reserves	218,659,000	*1,135,900
Reserve required	272,325,950	606,425
Deficit	53,666,950	1,742,325
U. S. Deposits	35,576,375	1,924,800

*Decrease.

The Financier will say: "Last week's official statement of the New York associated banks showed comparatively small changes in the various items of loan, specie, legal tenders and deposits; the reserve on all deposits was decreased $1,750,000, while the reserve on this item, less deposits of public funds, was reduced nearly $2,000,000. One feature of the statement was a gain of $3,000,000 in circulation; public deposits decreased about $750,000. The increase in loans which in the previous week was $38,800,000, was last week $4,694,000; the decrease in cash in the week of November 9 was 4 1-3 millions; last week it was $1,135,900. General deposits, which in the previous week increased $35,000,000, showed a gain last week of $2,425,700. The required reserve in the week of November 9 increased $8,750,000; last week the gain was $606,425. The decrease in reserve against all deposits in the previous week was $1,000,000; last week it was $1,742,325. The deficiency in reserve in the week of November 9 was nearly $52,000,000; last week it was $53,666,950. The deficiency in the previous week, as computed upon the basis of deposits, less those of public funds was 33 2-3 millions; such deficiency last week was $35,576,375. As was the case in the week of November, 1898, the statement was made upon rising averages for cash. The arrivals of gold from abroad counted for the entire amount of $23,500,000, but very large sums were sent to the interior. Next week a considerable portion of the gold now afloat will have been received at this port. The percentage of reserve to general deposits was this week 20 per cent., a decrease of one-tenth of 1 per cent. from the previous week; the percentage of reserve to deposits less those of public funds was last week 21.4, a decrease of four-tenths of 1 per cent. from the previous week. The statement of the New York associated banks for the week ending July 1, 1893, the third week following the issue of clearing-house loan certificates, showed a contraction as compared with the previous week of $1,627,700 in loans to $405,000,000, a net loss in cash of $5,251,500 to 100 2-3 millions, a decrease in deposits of only $85,000 to $398,000,000 and a reduction of $4,230,250 in reserve to $1,251,725 surplus. The total issues of clearing-house loan certificates was officially reported at $18,800,000. Money at call rose to 75 per cent., when the tension was relieved by an issue of $6,000,000 loan certificates. It is noteworthy that it was not until the following week that the reserve was reduced to a deficiency; then such deficiency was $5,802,025."

FOREIGN FINANCIAL.

London, Nov. 16.—Consols for money, 81½; consols for account 81⅝; Anaconda 6; Atchison 71½; do preferred 84; Baltimore and Ohio 79¾; Canadian Pacific 143⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio 26; Chicago Great Western 7½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 100; De Beers 16½; Denver and Rio Grande 17; do preferred 60; Erie 15⅞; do first preferred 38; do second preferred 27; Grand Trunk 16⅝; Illinois Central 125; Louisville and Nashville 96; Missouri, Kansas and Texas 22¾; New York Central 97½; Norfolk and Western 63; do preferred 83; Ontario and Western 30; Pennsylvania 54½; Rand Mines 4⅝; Reading 39; Southern Railway 11⅝; do preferred 40; Southern Pacific 66¼; Union Pacific 116¼; do preferred 52; United States Steel 22⅞; do preferred 81⅝; Wabash 9; do preferred 16; bar silver steady at 27 1-16d per ounce; money 4@4½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 7 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 7 per cent.

The Stock Exchange showed quite a firm front during the early part of the past week under the general broadening of investment business, while speculators, especially Kaffirs, were increasing their commitments, the satisfactory arrangement of the settlement indicating that the inherent strength of the markets and the favorable bank returns were the chief causes of the improvement. On Friday, however, nervousness regarding the American situation in securities, continued purchases of gold for New York and the news that France would not release gold direct to America, having raised the fear that London would still have to supply the gold requirements of the United States, operators see dear money ahead. Discounts hardened and rumors that the bank rate would reach 8 per cent. early brought out free offerings in all departments and caused a heavy tone which was increased by forced liquidation in connection with the difficulties in Manchester and on the part of some operators who had been assisted at the settlement. Consols which had been at 82⅜ early in the week, are ⅝ lower at the close, 81⅝, while corresponding declines appeared in other British securities, further gold shipments to America imparting an easy tone to the markets generally. Americans received increased support early in the week, the idea prevailing that the situation was improving in the United States, where the decline in the gold premium brought about slightly increased movement, as well as speculative buying. But in the last few days early buyers turned sellers. Chiefly owing to the less favorable reports received from the interior and the lack of Wall street support, prices gradually declined and show a net loss for the week of 2 points, with the exception of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, which was 6 points lower. Call money has been fairly plentiful below 5 per cent. throughout the week and discounts ruled easy until they were increased because of the gold scramble, which, together with rumors of an advanced bank rate, put quotations up to 7 per cent. for the three months and short bills, at which level business was not freely transacted.

Berlin, Nov. 16.—All departments on the Boerse to-day were very weak upon yesterday's New York advices and the fear that the American demand for gold will cause the Bank of England to raise its discount rate from 7 to 8 per cent. on Monday. American rails were from 1½ to 2 points off. Exchange on London 20 marks 58 pfgs. for checks. Discount rates: Short bills 6¾ per cent.; three months' bills 7 per cent.

Paris, Nov. 16.—Prices on the Bourse weakened all around, owing to apprehension regarding the New York situation and fears of another rise in the discount rate of the Bank of England on Monday. Three per cent. rentes 94f 97½c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 28c for checks.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 16.—A fairly active market is reported by some dealers, while others report it as slow. Collections are rather slow in many lines. The hide and skin market and the wool market are very dull. This is due largely to the factories not buying on account of the tight money market. The oil and paint market is inclined to be somewhat easier. There are plenty of orders, but they are being filled very slowly. The drug market is not quite so active as heretofore, and the same can be said of the iron and hardware market. The market for pig iron continues dull. There is little or no inquiry. The dry goods market is slackening. The demand for scoured and unscoured stocks in the local leather market is fairly good and sufficient to keep all stocks from accumulating. Business in the boot and shoe market shows improvement. A favorable change in the weather has stimulated the demand for all warm line goods. Local retailers are said to be busy. The cotton market rules quiet and the grain market is very dull. Both shipments and receipts are unusually light. Collections are coming in very slowly in the grocery market and most trading is from hand to mouth.

(The following quotations represent the prices charged by wholesale dealers of this city.)

BEANS—North fancy Michigan $2.75; New York French red kidney fancies $2.75; California pink 4½c per lb.; Lima 7c per lb.

BUTTER—Elgin 29c in 60-lb. tubs, 29½c in 30-lb. tubs; Elgin lb. prints 27c; renovated 26c in 60-lb. tubs, 26½c in 30-lb. tubs; 27c in prints.

CEMENT, LIME AND PLASTER—Portland cement $1.70@3.50 per bbl.; Louisville cement 72@80c per bbl.; lime 85c per bbl.; plaster Paris $1.65@2 per bbl.

FIELD SEED—Choice timothy $2.10@2.25; Choice timothy $2.25 per bu.; clover $9@9.50 per bu.; orchard grass $2 bu.; bluegrass, fancy $2.25; red top, fancy, 9c lb; English bluegrass $2.10; rape 7½c per lb.

FOREIGN AND PACIFIC DRIED FRUITS—Currants, per lb. 10@11c; raisins, London layers, per box $1.85; Sultana raisins 12@13c per lb.; loose muscatels, in 50-lb. boxes 9@9½c; prunes, California new 5½@9c; peaches 14c; pears 10@11c; figs, in layers 9@13c; washed, fine, 1-lb. baskets, $2 dozen; pulled figs, fine, 1-lb. boxes $2 dozen; apricots 17c; Persian dates 6½c; Fard dates 8@9c; evaporated apples 7½@8½c.

IRON AND HARDWARE—Iron bars $2 for base; tool steel 9c per lb. for base soft steel $1.95 for base; steel roofing, corrugated $2.30; V-crimped $2.35 per square; black sheets, No. 14 $3; No. 16 $3.45; No. 18 $3; No. 20 $2.70; No. 22 $3.75; No. 24 $3.75; No. 26 $3; No. 27 $2.80; No. 28 $3.45; No. 30 $4.85; wire nails $2.30 base; cut steel nails $2.20 base; plain black wire $2.20 for No. 9 per 100 lbs.; barbed wire, painted $2.45, galvanized $2.75 per 100 lbs.; horse shoes, No. 2 and larger, Juanita $4.05 keg; Perkins $4.04½ base. Burden $4.10 per keg; harrow teeth $2.75 per 100 lbs.; carriage bolts, ⅜x6 and smaller 70 and 10 per cent. discount; larger and longer 60 and 5 per cent. discount; machine bolts, ⅜x6 and smaller 70 and 10 per cent. discount, larger and longer 60 and 5 per cent. discount.

FLOUR—Minnesota patents $5.25@5.50 bbl.; plain patents $5; straights $4.75; family $4.50; low grades $4.50; winter patents $5.25; winter straights $4.75@5; low grades $4.00; bolted meal $1.25 per 100 lbs.

MILL OFFAL—In carlots: Bran $25.50; shorts $26; shipstuffs $26.50. Prices are $1.50 per ton higher in bags.

NUTS—Almonds, Tarragona 18c per lb., filberts, Sicily 12c; California walnuts, soft shell, No. 1, 20c per lb.; bag lots, 18; Texas pecans, Jumbo 14c; large 13c; cocoanuts, new crop, per 100, $5; mixed nuts, 15c per lb.; Brazil nuts 14c; peanuts, fancy H. P. green 8c; roasted 8c; chestnuts, imported, 8c.

PROVISIONS — Hams—Choice sugar-cured light and special cure 14@14½c; heavy to medium 13½c. Bacon—Clear rib sides 10½c; regular clear sides 10½c; breakfast bacon 17½c; sugar-cured shoulders 9c; bacon extra 11c; bellies, light 13c; heavy 12⅝c. Lard—Prime steam in tierces 9c; pure lard in tierces 10½c, in tubs 10½c; pure leaf lard in tierces 11⅛c, in tubs 11⅝c, in firkins 11⅝c. Dried Beef—12c.

RICE—Louisiana, broken 4c per lb.; fancy 7c; Japan 5½c; Carolina head 6½c; fancy Patna 6½c.

SALT—Delivered in drayload lots: 7-bu. bbl. $1.22@1.37; 5-bu. bbl. 98c@$1.10; dairy salt $1.40@2.10 per bbl.; freezing salt in 200-lb. sacks, 70c per sack.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are now as follows from list October 1, 1905: Single 90 and 10 per cent.; double 90 and 20 per cent.

(The following quotations represent the prices paid by wholesale dealers of this city.)

DRIED FRUIT—Bright dried apples, large cuts, 7½c; good bright apples 6½@7c; medium cut 5½c; dark 4½@5c, according to quality. One-half peaches, sun-dried, 7c.

FEATHERS—Prime white goose 50c per lb.; gray 40@45c; No. 1 old 35@42c; No. 2 old 26@35c; good white old goose 37@43c; No. 2 white old 26@36c; white duck 35c@40c; old and mixed dark 15@25c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy $15.50@16; No. 2 timothy $14@15.50; No. 3 timothy $12.50@13; No. 1 clover mixed $14@15; No. 2 clover mixed $12.50@13; No. 1 clover $15@16; No. 2 clover $13.50@14.50; low grades $9@10.50; wheat and oats straw $6@6.50. On levee 50@75c per ton less.

ROOTS—Indiana ginseng, dry, fall-dug, $5@5.50 per lb.; Kentucky ginseng, dry, fall-dug, $4.50@5; "Golden Seal" yellow root, dry, $1.60; Seneca snake root, dry, prime, 35c; Virginia snake root, dry, prime, 25c; blood root, dry, prime, 5½c; lady slipper, dry, prime, 10@15c; Mayapple, dry, prime, 5½@6c. Dealers want ginseng off strings before shipped. All roots ought to be washed and well dried before shipped.

TALLOW—No. 1 5@5½c; No. 2 4@4½c.

GRAIN.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 16.—The local grain market continues quiet. Both receipts and shipments are very light.

WHEAT—
No. 2 red and longberry $0 95
No. 3 red and longberry 93
Rejected 2@8c less; on levee 1½c less.
CORN—
New No. 3 white.................... 63½
New No. 3 mixed 63
OATS—
No. 3 white.................... 48
No. 3 mixed.................... 46½
RYE—
No. 2 new Northwestern 93
No. 2 new Western 90

The prices for wheat are those paid by dealers; the quotations for corn, oats and rye are selling prices.

COTTON.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 16.—The local cotton market rules dull.
Middling 10⅝c; strict middling 11c.

FINE WHISKY.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 16.—The fine whisky market is about the same as noted last week. Most all the distilleries are in operation, and prices are fully up and firm. Nothing out of the ordinary occurred in the Eastern rye and spirit markets.

MOVEMENT OF LEADING ARTICLES FOR ONE WEEK.

Louisville Board of Trade, Nov. 16, 1907.—Movement of leading articles by rail and river during the week ended November 15 and corresponding time last year:

ARTICLES.	Rec'd 1907.	Ship'd 1907.	Rec'd 1906.	Ship'd 1906.
Agricultural implements, pounds	309,610	1,230,925	336,520	1,379,295
Bagging, pounds	150	9,255	46,200	6,240
Boots and shoes, cases	2,821	1,750	2,344	2,379
Coffee, pounds	120,010	173,584	252,480	199,590
Cotton, bales	125	7	284	28
Flour, barrels	3,466	10,585	5,710	21,103
Furniture, pounds	180,900	790,985	165,880	838,205
Barley, bushels	....	....	16,150	....
Corn, bushels	73,180	40,410	207,956	131,550
Malt, bushels	9,600	400	14,000	4,315
Oats, bushels	66,400	22,155	141,135	55,685
Rye, bushels	7,325	4,010	33,100	9,500
Wheat, bushels	120,050	13,865	164,645	13,700
Hardware, packages	7,816	26,098	5,241	26,435
Hay, tons	1,134	63	1,086	162
Bacon, pounds	352,975	746,105	510,432	629,816
Hams, pounds	....	37,540	10,200	8,765
Lard, pounds	30,605	401,320	90,755	289,410
Pig iron, tons	2,000	47	1,803	103
Leather, pounds	2,840	123,850	9,157	232,344
Nails, kegs	4,278	6,246	2,882	2,557
Apples, green, barrels	7,037	1,359	9,015	3,630
Onions, barrels	373	703	2,675	1,509
Potatoes, barrels	1,060	1,388	5,935	1,855
Seed, grass and clover, pounds	100,000	11,190	72,750	50,684
Soap, pounds	197,005	453,015	382,300	460,767
Sugar, barrels	4,841	1,603	3,772	2,505
Tobacco, leaf, hogsheads	1,648	2,021	1,152	1,561
Tobacco, manufactured, pounds	23,080	1,017,001	19,241	1,731,349
Whisky, barrels	4,020	9,579	4,296	12,763
Wool, pounds	3,995	58,835	41,785	56,169
Cattle, head	3,180	1,565	....	....
Calves, head	527	224	....	....
Hogs, head	13,511	10,274	....	....
Sheep, head	255	....	....	....

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 16.—Business the past week in the boot and shoe market showed decided improvement. A favorable change in the weather has stimulated the demand and the call has been active for warm line goods and all staple lines. Local retailers are said to be busy. Very little change is noted in factory conditions. Immediate orders are still insufficient to cut much figure. Spring orders are of satisfactory volume, but the start on them has not been general.

PIG IRON.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 16.—The market for pig iron this week was very inactive. There was little or no inquiry.

Cash quotations in the local market are as follows:

Southern coke, No. 1 foundry.....$20 50@21 00
Southern coke, No. 2 foundry..... 20 00@20 50
Southern coke, No. 3 foundry..... 19 50@20 00
Southern coke, No. 4 foundry..... 19 00@19 50
Gray forge..................... 17 50@18 00
No. 1 soft..................... 20 50@21 00
No. 2 soft..................... 20 00@20 50

OILS AND PAINTS.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 16.—The oil and paint market was inclined to be somewhat easier this week. There are plenty of orders, but they are being filled very slowly.

OILS—Castor, No. 1 $1.06 per gallon; No. 2 98c; linseed 44c for raw and 45c for boiled, 1c less in 5-bbl. lots; lard oil, winter strained 71c; extra No. 1 63c; No. 1 56c; No. 2 54c; gasoline, 87 degrees 25½c; stove gasoline 15½c; benzine, 65 degrees 14c; straits oil 34c; black oil 9@13c; golden machinery 12c; extra golden lubricator 23c; Corliss cylinder 35c; cottonseed oil, refined 53c per gallon; Peerless pastry oil 55c; coal oil, Kentucky test, 10½c; Indiana 10½c; water white, 150 degrees, 11½c; headlight, 175 test, 12½c; turpentine 48c; wood alcohol 42c; denatured alcohol 40c in bbls. and 44c in ½ bbls.; pine tar 19c per gallon.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Strictly pure white lead 7c per lb.; red 7¼c, less 2 per cent. discount for cash. Colors—Venetian red 1@1½c; yellow ochre ⅞c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 16.—The local hide and skin market is very dull, due largely to the factories not buying to any extent. This is on account, it is said, of the tight money market.

HIDES AND SKINS—These quotations are for Kentucky hides. We quote assorted lots: Dry flint hides 13c; salted 11c; Southern sticky green hides ½@¾c less; No. 1 G salted hides 7½@8c; No. 2 G salted 7c; No. 1 horse G salted $3@3.25; No. 2 horse G salted $2@2.25; sheepskins with wool on 25@90c, according to wool and size; shearings from 5c to 20c; goat skins 25@50c.

LEATHER.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 16.—The local leather market the past week was fully as good as it was at this time last year and prices as a rule were firm. The demand for scoured backs and unscoured stocks is fairly good and sufficient to keep all stocks from accumulating.

HARNESS LEATHER—Medium to best city oak tanned sides 37@45c.

SOLE LEATHER—White oak tanned, medium to best 32@42c; hemlock tanned, medium to best 33@39c.

LEATHER BELTING — Standard quality from standard list prices 70 per cent. discount; good quality from standard list prices 60 and 10 per cent. discount; extra quality from standard list prices 60 per cent. discount.

RUBBER BELTING—Standard quality from standard list prices 70 and 10 per cent. discount; good quality from standard list prices 60 per cent. discount; extra quality from standard list prices 50 per cent. discount.

WOOL.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 16.—Trade in the wool market is very dull. Shipments are very light, and the same can be said of receipts. All of the big buyers are out of the market.

WOOL—Quotations are for Kentucky and Indiana wools. Southern wool quotations are from 2c to 3c per lb. lower on grease wool: Burry 11@18c; clear grease in fleece 26@27c; good tub-washed 32@33c; coarse, dingy tub-washed 28@31c; black wool 22c.

DRY GOODS.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 16.—The dry goods market showed some signs of slackening this week, trade comparing unfavorably with last year.

⅞ BROWN SHEETING—Log Cabin 5½c; Graniteville RR 5¾c; Stonewall ⅞ 5½c; Tidal Wave 5½c; Passaic ⅞ 5⅜c.

4-4 BROWN SHEETING—Hickman LL 6½c; Jellico LL 6½c; Portland LL 6¾c; Gran. HHH 6¾c; Best American 6⅝c; Edenia AAA 7¼c; Chicora AAA 7½c; Gran. EE 7½c; Champion 7½c; Hoosier 6¼c; Great Western 7⅝c; Ideal LL 6½c; Cotton Belt 6⅝c; Deep Run 6⅝c; Rose Bud 7½c.

QUILT LINING—Green River 3¾c; Cheshire 4¼c; Chapman 4½c; Louisville 4⅝c; Lancaster 5¼c; XX 5¼c.

SEA ISLAND BROWN—Clipper 6⅝c; Father George 7⅝c; Horseshoe BB 7½c; Pepp. R 8c; Peak of Otter 8c; Lynchburg 8c; St. Clair 46-inch 9½c; Imperial 40-inch 9c.

DUCK—8 oz. 12c; 10 oz. 15c; Osnaburg 8-oz. 10⅝c.

BROWN DRILL—Natchez 7½c; Pelzer 8c; Improved 8c; Champion 8½c; No. 250 9⅝c; Clifton 8c.

BLEACHED DRILL—Dewey 8c.

PLAID COTTON—Bay City 25-inch 5½c; Lakewood 25-inch 5½c; Our Beauty 25-inch 6c; Marion 27-inch 6¼c; J. M. R., N. & Co. 27-inch 7½c; Dan Valley 27-in. 7½c; Double Cable 27-inch 7½c; Grandmother 27-inch 8½c.

FANCY PRINTS—Fortuna 5⅝c; Frontenac 5⅝c; Simpson Novelties 7c; Simpson Nannette 7c; Hamilton Rena 6½c; Hamilton Kieta 6½c; Marlow 6½c; Hamilton Gloria 6½c; Alsace 6½c; Typhoon Silk 6½c.

ROBE PRINTS—Defender 5½c; Orion 6c; Westminster 6½c; Hamilton Plain 6½c; Hamilton Patch 7c; Pin Slag 6½c; Hamilton Twill 7c; Cochecho Twill 7c; Pacific Twill 7c; Empire Quilt 8½c; Avalon Draperies 10½c.

SHIRTING PRINTS—Baltic 6½c; American 6¾c; Merrimac 6⅝c; Liberty Bell 6⅝c.

FANCY RED PRINTS—Aztec 5c; Arabian 5½c; Olympia 5½c; Tartar 5½c; Allen Foulards 6½c; Pigeon Blood 9½c; B Wide 9c.

BLEACHED CAMBRIC—Knight, 33-in. 9½c; Diamond Mill 9½c; Summertime 9½c; Berkeley No. 60 11½c; Lonsdale, No. 12 12½c; Lonsdale No. 1 13½c; Wamsutta 13½c; Berkeley Extra 16½c.

RED AND BLACK PRINTS—Garibaldi 6½c; Simpson Noir and Rouge 6½c.

BLACK, WHITE AND GRAY—Majestic 5½c; Columbia 6¾c; American 7c; Simpson 7c.

STAPLE PRINTS—Brocadette 6½c; Pacific 6½c; Chantry 6½c; Brocades 6½c; Allen Staple 6½c.

RUBY AND GREEN—Washington 7c; Simpson 7c.

PINK AND PURPLE—Merrimac 6½c.

SOLID OILS—OOO 5½c; A 6c; AA 6½c.

SOLID PRINTS—Improved 6c; American Black 7c; Norton Black 7c; Simpson Black 7c.

INDIGO PRINTS—Ceylon 6½c; Boss 6¾c; American 7c; Calcutta 7c; Simpson 7c; Percale 7c; C Wide 8¾c; B Wide 9½c; Mackinaw Twill 9½c; Amana Society 11½c.

APRON GINGHAM—Rockland 5½c; Nelson 5½c; Amoskeag 7½c; Bordered 7½c; Bookfold 7½c; Lancaster 7½c; Albemarle 7c; Edinburg 7c.

CHAMBRAY—No. 300 9c; No. 100 9½c; No. 150 10c; No. 250 10½c.

CHEESE CLOTH (ALL COLORS)—Imperial 4c.

DECORATIONS—Defender 4c.

PERCALES—Juno 8½c; La Rein 8½c; Sea Island 12c; Brandenburg White Ticket 12c; White Star 12c; Brandenburg Golden Ticket 12c.

⅞ BLEACHED COTTON—Red Rover 5c; Our Own 5c; Mercury 5½c.

4-4 BLEACHED COTTON—Bric-a-Brac 6¾c; Red Rover 7¾c; Spunwell 7⅝c; Our Own 8½c; Mercury 8½c; Compass 10c; Signal Service 10c; Liberty Bell 10c; Messenger 10½c; Old Reliable 10c; Ladies' Favorite 10c; Homestead 10½c; Alpine Rose 14c; Pride of West 14½c; Hope 10½c; Lonsdale 11c; Fruit 11½c; Masonville 12c; Wamsutta 13c.

SHRUNK BLEACHED—LL, 36-in. 9½c; Indian Head, 33-in. 10½c; Indian Head, 36-in. 12c; Indian Head, 45-in. 15c.

DRUGS.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 16.—The drug market was fairly active this week.

Alcohol $2.78@2.83. Alum, per lb. 2@5c. Bergamot, per lb. (Sanderson's) $5.00. Bismuth, subnitrate $2. Blue mass 50c. Borax, by bbl. 6½c per lb. Calomel, per lb. $1.05. Camphor 91@95c. Cloves 20c. Cochineal, lb. 50c. Cocaine, per ounce, $2.60. Copperas, per 100 lbs., $1. Glycerine 18c in 50-gallon cans. Indigo, best Madras, per lb. 60c. Iodide potassia $2.50 per lb.; Iodine $3.20 per lb. Lemon, per lb. (Sanderson's) $2.75. Licorice, extract, per lb., 25c. Madder, per lb. 15c. Morphine, P. and W., in ⅛-oz. bottles $3.70 per ounce; in ounce bottles $3.45 per ounce; 2½-oz. boxes in ⅛s $3.65 per ounce. Magnesia, carbonate, 2-oz. (Jennings') 30c. Opium, gum, $7 per lb. Quinine, P. and W. oz. 28c; 5-oz. cans 23c; foreign ounces 28c; 5-oz. cans 23c; 25-oz. cans 19c; 100-oz. cans 17c. Rosin, per bbl. $5. Rhubarb 85c. Salts, Epsom, 1¼c lb. in bbl. lots; Crab Orchard "Crabapple" brand, 85c per dozen; concentrated water $3 per dozen bottles. Saltpetre, per lb. 6@10c. Snuff, 1-oz. tins per gross $6; dime cans per gross $11.80; 6-oz. bottles $10.50 per case of four dozen. Soda, bicarbonate, 2@2½c per lb. in keg lots. Sal soda 1c per lb.; ash soda 1¼c per lb. in bbl. Venetian red, Eng., keg, per lb. 2½c, per bbl. 1½c.

GROCERIES.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 16.—The grocery market continues rather quiet. Trade is for the most part from hand to mouth. Collections are slow.

CANNED GOODS—We quote as follows for standard and seconds in 2 and 3-lb. cans:

	Stand.	Sec.
Apples, 3-lb.	$1 15	....
Peaches, 3-lb.	2 50	2 00
Tomatoes, 3-lb.	....	1 10
Corn, 2-lb.	1 50	75
Peas, early June	1 25	1 00
Blackberries, 2-lb.	1 10	1 00
Gooseberries, 2-lb.	....	1 40
String beans, 3-lb.	1 00	....
Lima beans, 2-lb.	1 00	....
Baked beans, 3-lb.	90	....
Pineapples, 2-lb. (sliced)	2 25	1 85
Pineapples, 2-lb. (grated)	2 25	1 25
Oysters, 1-lb.	1 10	90
Okra, tomatoes, 3-lb.	1 35	....
Salmon, 1-lb.	1 85	1 05
Sardines, ¼ French, per 100	12 50	7 50
Sardines, ¼ Dom.	3 75	3 50
Sardines, mustard, ⅛s	....	3 00

WHOLE SPICES—Pepper 20c; allspice 14c; cloves 25c; nutmeg 50@60c; ginger 18c; cinnamon 22c.

CHEESE—Daisies 16c; long horns 16c; Limburger 15½c; brick 16c; New York cream 16c.

COFFEE—Washed Guatemala 13½@14½c; Maracaibo 11½@13½c; Laguayra 11½@12½c; Mocha 20@24c; Java 25½@26c. Green Rios: Fancy 13½c; choice 12½c; prime 12c; good 11½c; roasting grades 11½@13c; Santos 11½@15½c.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Caramels 20c per gallon; New Orleans molasses, open kettle 42c; centrifugals 24@30c.

REFINED SUGAR PRICES.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 16.—The movement in the local sugar market is light. Quotations rule unchanged.

The following prices on refined sugars to retail merchants are believed to approximate a fair price in the Louisville market:

Eagle tablets	6.75	No. 5	4.95
Crystal dominoes	7.80	No. 6	4.75
Cut loaf	6.25	No. 7	4.70
Cubes	5.60	No. 8	4.65
XXXX powdered	5.55	No. 9	4.60
Powdered	5.50	No. 12	4.55
Stand. gran., bbls.	5.10	No. 13	4.50
Stand. gran., 2-lb.	5.50	No. 14	4.45

PRODUCE AND FRUITS.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 16.—The local produce market showed decided improvement over last week. Receipts of eggs were light and the market ruled firm. Poultry receipts are increasing, and the market is unchanged. The butter market is about steady. For fruit the market was strong and active. Prices were firm.

Wholesale dealers are paying these prices:

BUTTER—Packing 16½@17c per lb.

EGGS—21@22c, case count; candled 23@24c.

POULTRY—Hens 8c per lb.; roosters 4c; young chickens 10@12c; ducks 9@10c; geese 8c; old turkeys 9@10c; young turkeys 11@12c.

RABBITS—$1.50@1.60 dozen.

Wholesale dealers' selling prices are as follows:

FRUIT—Florida oranges, fancy, 126, 150, 176, 200, 216 and 250 sizes, $3.25 per box; grape fruit $5.50 per box; Messina lemons $2.50 per box; California lemons $3@4 per box; limes, imported, $1.25 per 100; bananas, fancy, avg. about 65 to 80 lbs. per bunch, $2.40@2.75; 55 to 60 lbs. per bunch, $1.90@2.25; 40 to 50 lbs. per bunch, $1.40@1.75; 4-bunch case, per case $8; 2-bunch half-case, per case, $4; Malaga grapes, extra fancy $5@5.50 per bbl.; fancy $4@4.50 per bbl.; Catawba grapes, 4-pound basket, 20c; California B. Clairgean pears $3.50 box; apples, 20-oz. extra fancy $5.50 bbl.; fancy Northern Spy and Baldwins $4.50 bbl.; choice Northern Spy and Baldwins $3.50 bbl.; other fancy varieties $4.50 bbl.; other choice varieties $3.50 bbl.

VEGETABLES — Tomatoes, fancy home-grown, $2 per bu.; cranberries, extra fancy, $8.50@9 per bbl., $3@3.25 per crate; cabbage, Danish, 90c per 100-lb. bags; onions, new, $1.50 per 100-lb. bag; Spanish onions, fancy, $1.50 crate; potatoes, Northern, $2 150-lb. bag; potatoes, home-grown, $2.25 bbl.; cucumbers, fancy green, $1.25 doz.; radishes, Southern, 65c doz.; beets 75c bu.; leeks, bunched, 50c doz.; parsley, curly, 30c dozen; head lettuce, Southern, $1.25 per bu.; leaf lettuce, fine, 75c per bu.; sweet potatoes, new, $2.75 per bbl.; turnips $1.25 per bbl.; egg plants $1.25 per dozen; cauliflower $2@2.50 per dozen; celery, Michigan, 30@35c bunch; celery, Michigan, $2.50 per 6½-dozen crate; celery roots, new, 75c dozen; spinach $1.25 bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Louisville.

(Furnished by Bourbon Stock Journal, Bourbon Stock Yards.)

Louisville, Nov. 16.—Cattle—The receipts of cattle to-day were 78 head, for the week 3,180 against 3,004 last week, 3,772 for the same week last year and 1,867 for the corresponding week two years ago. The attendance of buyers was very light and as usual on Saturday there was but little doing in the cattle pens. The market closed about steady on choice handy-weight butcher cattle, nice heifers having been in good demand all the week, the medium and common kinds of butcher cattle closed dull. No life in the feeder and stocker trade during the latter part of the week, the best were quotably steady, but others a shade lower. Bulls steady; canners dull; milch cows unchanged. No heavy shipping cattle on sale, feeling on that class weak. The pens were fairly well cleared this evening, but there is nothing flattering in the outlook.

Calves—Receipts of calves 32, for the week 527. The market closed firm, bulk of the best 6½c; some extra good calves shade higher; common, rough and heavy calves slow sale.

Hogs—Receipts of hogs 1,310, for the week 13,511 against 22,520 last week, 22,125 for the same week last year and 12,089 for the corresponding week two years ago. There was a fairly good demand for all weights, heavy and medium hogs were steady; selected 160 lbs and up selling at $5.45; light shippers were 3c lower; pigs 25c higher; 160 lbs. down selling at $5.25; roughs $4.65 down. The pens were well cleared; market closed about steady.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts of sheep and lambs 35, for the week 255 against 423 last week, 934 for the same week last year and 373 for the corresponding week two years ago. The market was quiet, but little doing, the best steady, others very dull.

Quotations.

CATTLE.

Good to choice export steers	$5 00@ 5 25
Light shipping steers	4 50@ 5 00
Choice to good butcher steers	4 25@ 4 75
Medium to good butcher steers	3 65@ 4 15
Common to medium butcher steers	3 00@ 3 50
Good to choice butcher heifers	3 50@ 4 25
Medium to good butcher heifers	3 00@ 3 50
Common to medium butcher heifers	2 50@ 3 00
Good to choice butcher cows	3 50@ 4 00
Medium to good butcher cows	3 00@ 3 50
Common to medium butcher cows	2 25@ 3 00
Canners	1 00@ 2 25
Good to choice fat oxen	4 25@ 4 75
Medium to good oxen	3 00@ 4 00
Good to choice bulls	3 00@ 3 50
Medium to good bulls	2 50@ 3 00
Common to medium bulls	2 00@ 2 50
Good to choice veal calves	6 00@ 6 50
Medium to good veal calves	4 00@ 5 00
Common to rough calves	2 50@ 3 50
Good to choice feeders	4 00@ 4 25
Medium to good feeders	3 50@ 4 00
Common and rough feeders	3 00@ 3 50
Good to choice stock steers	3 50@ 4 00
Medium to good stock steers	3 00@ 3 50
Common to medium stock steers	2 50@ 3 00
Good to choice stock heifers	3 00@ 3 50
Medium to good stock heifers	2 50@ 3 00
Common and plain mixed stockers	2 50@ 3 00
Good to choice milch cows	35 00@40 00
Medium to good milch cows	25 00@30 00
Common and plain milch cows	10 00@20 00

HOGS.

Good to choice packers and butchers, 200 to 300 lbs.	5 35@ 5 45
Med. pack. & butch., 160 to 200 lbs	5 35@ 5 45
Light shippers, 120 to 160 lbs.	5 25
Choice pigs, 90 to 120 lbs.	5 25
Light pigs, 50 to 90 lbs.	5 00@ 5 25
Roughs, 150 to 500 lbs.	3 00@ 4 65

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Good to choice fat sheep	3 50@ 4 00
Medium to good sheep	3 00@ 3 50
Common to medium sheep	2 00@ 3 00
Bucks	2 00@ 3 00
Choice spring lambs	5 00@ 5 50
Good butcher lambs	4 50@ 5 00
Culls and tailends	3 00@ 4 00

(Reported by the Central Live Stock Exchange, Central Stock Yards.)

Louisville, Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts light, practically nothing doing in this department to-day; feeling, however, is strong on nice tidy butcher heifers and slow on the plain and common kind; no inquiry for feeders and stockers to-day and the general feeling is very easy on this class; bulls steady; canners dull; milch cow trade in good condition; no heavy shipping cattle here; feeling on this class quiet.

Calves—Receipts light; market dull; selling 6½c down with the heavy, coarse calves very slow sale.

Hogs—Receipts light; market 5c lower on lights, 25c higher on pigs and steady on all other grades; selling 160 lbs. and up $5.45; 160 lbs. down $5.25; roughs $4.65 down; market closed steady to strong.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; no change in the market situation; top lambs 5@5½c; best fat sheep around 4c; culls hard to dispose of.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000; market unchanged; choice export and dressed beef steers $5@6; fair to good $3.75@4.90; Western steers $3.30@4.40; stockers and feeders $3.50@4; Southern steers $2.75@3.80; Southern cows $2@3; native cows $1.50@3.55; native heifers $2.40@3.75; calves $2.75@6; receipts for the week 55,500. Hogs—Receipts 5,000; market strong to 5c higher; top $5.15; bulk of sales $4@5.12½; heavy $5@5.10; pigs and lights $4.90@5.15; receipts for the week 41,900. Sheep—Receipts none; market nominally steady; lambs $5.60@6.15; ewes and yearlings $4@4.75.

Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts about 400 head; market steady; beeves $3.25@6.30; cows $1.10@4.70; calves $5.25@7.35; Texans $3.25@3.90; stockers and feeders $2.25@4.40. Hogs—Receipts about 12,000 head; market firm; lights $4.90@5.45; mixed $4.90@5.55; heavy $4.85@5.50; roughs $4.85@5; pigs $4.25@5.15; bulk of sales $5.10@5.25. Sheep—Receipts about 2,000 head; market steady; natives $2@5.15; Western $2@5; yearlings $4.65@5.40; lambs $4@6.50; Western $4@6.40.

New York.

New York, Nov. 16.—Beeves—Receipts 1,170; no trade of importance; feeling steady; dressed beef quiet and steady; exports 680 cattle and 400 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts 170; nothing doing; feeling steady; dressed calves steady at yesterday's quotations. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 6,203; sheep steady; lambs 15@25c lower; sheep choice $5.50; yearlings $3.75@7.25; no Canada lambs. Hogs—Receipts 3,500; nominally steady for all weights.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Nov. 16.—Hogs active; butchers and shippers $5.60@5.65; common $4.70@5.40. Cattle steady; fair to good shippers $4.65@5.25; common $2.25@2.75. Sheep steady; $2.25@4.75. Lambs steady; $4.50@6.75.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Overselling by bears and their covering later caused a slight advance and a steady close to the wheat market to-day. The final quotations on wheat were ⅛c higher. Corn was unchanged. Oats were ⅛c higher. Provisions were 5c lower to a shade higher.

The wheat market opened weak because of lack of support, which was based largely upon lower prices at Liverpool. The fear was also expected that the Bank of England may again advance its rate of discount, and this caused considerable unloading of long wheat, as well as much selling for short account. The bears overshot the mark somewhat, and their efforts to cover late in the day caused the price of December to advance quickly with the result that it closed higher than the last prices of yesterday. A slight reaction was caused from the prices of the day by the unfavorable opinion generally entertained of the New York bank statement. The export demand was practically nothing. December wheat opened ⅝@¾c to ⅝@⅞c lower at 93⅝c to 93⅞c, and after selling between 93⅛c and 94⅝c closed steady at 94⅝c. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 176,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 695,000 bushels against 745,000 on the same day last year. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 458 cars against 431 last week and 486 a year ago.

The corn market was nervous and prices were generally lower, with the trade chiefly of a local character. The good weather for the curing of the crops and the weak tone of the wheat market during the greater part of the day were depressing factors. Trade was very light. December corn opened ⅜@½c to ½@⅝c lower at 54⅛@54¼c, sold between 53c and 54⅝c and closed unchanged at 54⅜c. Local receipts were 124 cars with 26 of contract grade.

The trade in oats was exceedingly light and was confined largely to professional trading. The demand for cash oats was poor and local sales were only 85,000 bushels. December oats opened ⅛c higher at 46⅛c, sold between 46c and 46⅝c and closed at 46½c. Local receipts were 160 cars.

The weakness of grain caused an easy opening in provisions, but later the covering by shorts in ribs brought about a gain of the early loss. The trading was not large. At the close January pork was 5c lower at $12.75. Lard was 2½c lower at $7.97½. Ribs were a shade higher at $6.87½@6.90.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat 28 cars; corn 144; oats 126; hogs 28,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
*WHEAT—				
Dec.	$0 93⅝	$0 94⅝	$0 93	$0 94⅝
May.	1 01⅝	1 03⅝	1 01⅝	1 03⅜
July.	96½	97⅝	96⅝	97⅝
*CORN—				
Dec.	54¼	54¾	54	54⅜
May.	55¼	56⅛	55⅜	56
July.	54⅝	55⅜	54⅝	55⅜
*OATS—				
Dec.	46⅛	46⅝	46	46½
May.	49⅛	49⅝	49	49⅝
July.	44⅝	45¼	44⅞	45¼
PORK—				
Jan.	12 87½	12 87½	12 75	12 75
May.	13 00	13 20	13 00	13 00
LARD—				
Jan.	7 97½	8 00	7 95	7 97½
May.	7 92½	7 97½	7 90	7 92½
RIBS—				
Jan.	6 87½	6 95	6 87½	6 90
May.	7 07½	7 10	7 05	7 05

*For the splits on wheat, corn and oats see introduction.

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Winter patents $4.30@4.85; straights $4@4.55; spring patents $5.20@5.50; straights $4.50@4.90; bakers' $3.40@4.25. Market steady.

Grain—No. 2 spring wheat $1@1.04; No. 3 do 93c@$1.03; No. 2 red 92½@94c; No. 2 corn 59@59½c; No. 2 yellow do 61@61½c; No. 2 oats 46c; No. 3 white do 44@49½c; good feeding barley 62@68c; fair to choice malting do 76@90c; No. 1 Northwestern flax seed $1.15; prime timothy seed $4.20; clover, contract grades, $15.50.

Provisions—Short ribs sides, loose, $6.75@7.75; mess pork $12.50@12.75 per bbl.; lard $8.35 per 100 lbs.; short clear sides, boxed, $7.37½@7.62½.

Whisky—On basis of high wines, $1.35.

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; creameries 22@27c; dairies 21@24c. Eggs steady; at mark, cases included, 17½@20½c; firsts 22c; prime firsts 24c. Cheese steady at 12½@13½c.

Receipts—Flour 24,400 bbls.; wheat 15,200 bu.; corn 110,400; oats 192,100; rye 8,000; barley 82,500. Shipments—Flour 38,500 bbls.; wheat 140,900 bu.; corn 97,400; oats 256,800; rye 10,100; barley 11,800.

GRAIN LETTERS.

Chicago.—The early declines were due to weak cables and lack of adequate speculative support. English cables expressed fear of further advance in the Bank of England discount rate, a feature particularly potent in determining sentiment at this time. During the early decline there was more or less December liquidation and a further widening out of the December discounts. Northwest stocks are piling up, although lake freights are low and many tying up for the season. Export demand practically nothing. Shipping demand for corn shows no noteworthy improvement, although some parts of the East are down to small stocks and are buying small lots in a hand-to-mouth way as a necessity in view of lack of bank capital with which to stock up adequately. There was substantial decrease in stocks as local demands have been considerable. Cash demand for oats is poor and local sales limited. We think wheat, corn and oats should be sold at the present level and on any further advances.—(Finley Barrell & Co. to E. E. Paine & Co.

Chicago.—The temper was made bearish by lower prices abroad, where yesterday's decline was fully reflected. English cables expressed fear of a further advance in the Bank of England discount rate, a feature particularly potent in demoralizing sentiment at this time. During the early decline there was more or less December liquidation and a further widening of the December discount. Meanwhile the December liquidation made very weak markets in the Northwest, but Southwest centers were affected but little. The stock market was weak most of the day, but closed with some recovery, and this also was an influence toward the recovery. Export demand was practically nothing, Germany in particular showing a reversal of the recent position.—(Hunt, Bridgeford & Co.

Chicago.—During the early part of the session the trade attempted to follow New York stocks, and this gave a decidedly unsettled market. At that time Kansas City reports were bearish. Late in the session, when the New York stock market was out of the way entirely, when shorts became uneasy and there was enough covering to give the market its strong upturn. This demonstrates very clearly that such depression as was noted in the market early was entirely due to the Wall street prices. The best European authorities agree that there is to be a steady and heavy demand for breadstuffs on this side. World's shipments are estimated as low as 9,600,000 bushels. The bank statement was declared much more favorable than a week ago. It is more evident now than at any time since financial troubles began that wheat prices depend entirely on the money situation. Husking returns from all the big corn shipping States are not improved. It will not be surprising to see leaders taking hold of corn at any further decline.—(Logan & Bryan to W. L. Lyons & Co.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 16.—The cotton market opened barely steady at a decline of 7@9 points and increased the loss to a matter of 10@12 points right after the call under stop loss selling, bear pressure and scattering liquidation, which was due to lower Liverpool, unfavorable trade reports, rumor that December shorts were getting cotton in the South and the aggressive attitude of some of the local bears. Trade was quite active at the start, but became less so at the decline, and during the middle of the morning quotations were rather irregular, with the undertone nervous and unsettled. The market closed barely steady, with prices net 15 points lower.

Receipts at the ports to-day were 47,721 bales, against 53,237 last week and 62,798 last year; for the week 340,000, against 354,243 last week and 412,949 last year; to-day's receipts at New Orleans 7,435, against 10,115 last year, and at Houston 10,406, against 10,369 last year.

Spot closed steady 10 points lower; middling uplands 10.60c; middling gulf 10.85c. Sales 1,000 bales.

Futures opened and closed barely steady. The range for the day was as follows:

MONTH.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Clos'g Bid.
November	.....	.....	.....	10.05
December	10.30	10.30	10.19	10.20
January	9.90	9.90	9.80	9.80
February	.....	.....	.....	9.85
March	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.90
April	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.93
May	10.06	10.06	9.97	9.97
June	.....	.....	.....	9.98
July	10.04	10.05	9.99	9.98
August	9.96	9.97	9.96	9.90

New Orleans, Nov. 16.—Cotton spots were easy and ⅛c lower on all grades. Sales were 1,300 bales on the spot and 1,273 to arrive. Quotations: Low ordinary 6½c nominal; ordinary 7 5-16c nominal; good ordinary 8⅝c nominal; low middling 9⅝c; middling 10⅝c; good middling 10⅞c; middling fair 11⅜c; fair 12c nominal. Sales 2,575 bales; receipts 7,909; stock 164,398.

Futures opened barely steady, 7 to 12 points below the close yesterday, as a result of unfavorable advices from Liverpool, which were to the effect that uneasiness over the financial situation in America had proved an active bearish factor there and had depressed the market. Spots being quoted in the local market at ⅛c down on all grades also had a bearish effect and a general recession in values followed. No bullish features were in evidence and at the close the active months ranged from 23 to 25 points below the close yesterday. The range for the day was as follows:

MONTH.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Clos'g Bid.
November	10.22*	.....	.....	10.05
December	10.12*	10.12	10.03	9.95
January	10.05*	10.03	9.90	9.91
February	10.05*	.....	.....	9.91
March	10.02†	10.05	9.90	9.91
April	10.02*	.....	.....	9.91
May	10.07*	10.00	9.94	9.94
June	10.09*	.....	.....	9.97
July	10.14	.....	.....	10.01

*Bid. †Asked.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.—Spot cotton in fair demand; prices 6 points lower; American middling fair 6.37d; good middling 6.01d; middling 5.31d; low middling 5.39d; good ordinary 5.95d; ordinary 4.45d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 7,300 American. Receipts 25,100 bales, all American. Futures opened easier and closed barely steady.

Galveston, Nov. 16.—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅝c; net and gross receipts 16,412 bales; sales 282; stock 132,162; exports to Great Britain 11,912; exports to the continent 419.

Savannah, Nov. 16.—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅛c; net receipts 11,741 bales, gross 11,786; sales 4,540; stock 154,727; exports to the continent 8,872; shipments coastwise 4,755.

Memphis, Nov. 16.—Cotton steady; middling 10 11-16c; net receipts 3,870 bales; gross 4,454; shipments 2,211; sales 1,000; stock 85,019.

St. Louis, Nov. 16.—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅝c; net receipts 55 bales; gross 3,208; shipments 3,153; stock 10,891.

Boston, Nov. 16.—Cotton steady; middling 10.60c; net receipts 80 bales; gross 2,968.

COTTON COMMENT.

New York.—The dull and declining tendency of the market the past week was in sharp contrast to the efforts made early last week to force bullish activity. But for the presence of a fairly large short interest among local and Wall street speculators, which has been rendering the chief support, prices would have got much lower, as there was very little buying except at intervals for European and continental account. This short interest has been, as a matter of fact, the only thing the bull pool in the December option has had to work upon. The falling prices for yarns and cotton goods and the closing down of mills on account of the money famine will continue to work more against the position of the holder of cotton from our point of view.—Hubbard Bros. & Co. to E. E. Paine & Co.

Reports from dry goods circles show a very bearish feeling and there is no doubt there is some uneasiness in that direction. The selling this morning was reported to come from one house that looks as if they were concerned that cotton was going lower. It is also noticeable that the Wald interests have not supported the market during the past week. We can only say, sell cotton on every bulge.—(A. O. Brown & Co. to Hunt, Bridgeford & Co.

Unless present indications are much at fault the prospect for the textile business during the winter and early spring is very gloomy, and a crop of 12,500,000 bales will not find a ready market under existing conditions.—(Marshall, Spader & Co.

The present outlook seems to offer no foundation for expectation of higher prices in the long run.—(Norden.

Bears do not appear to be concerned about decreasing movement so long as monetary matters and industrial affairs favor his cause by checking prospective consumption.—(Times-Democrat.

Advices from Southern spot markets indicate continued firmness in many quarters but after November engagements are through the position of the holder will be more thoroughly tested. General trade situation does not warrant bullish operations.—(Charles Fairchild & Co.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New York.

New York, Nov. 16.—Butter steady; creamery specials 28½c; extras 28; do thirds to firsts 22@27c; do held, seconds to specials 23@28c; State dairy, common to finest 21@27c; process, common to specials 17@24c; Western factory, common to firsts 18@21½c. Cheese quiet; State full cream, small, colored and white, September fine 15¼c; do October fine 12½c; do good to prime 11⅜@12½c; do common to fair 9½@11½c; do large colored September fine 15c; do white 14⅝c; do large, October fine 12¼c; do common to prime 9½@11⅝c; skims 11@11½c. Eggs firm; receipts 4,767 packages. State, Pennsylvania and nearby fancy selected white 45@50c; good to choice 38@43c; brown and mixed fancy 36@40c; average best 33@36c; firsts to extra firsts 29@32c; Western firsts 29@30c; seconds 25@28c. Sugar—Raw quiet; fair refining 3.30c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.80c; molasses sugar 2.95c; refined quiet; crushed 5.50c; powdered 4.90c; granulated 4.80c.

Flour—Receipts 34,253 bbls.; exports 3,424; dull and barely steady; Minnesota patents $5.25@5.60; winter straights $4.50@4.75; Minnesota bakers $4.50@5; winter extras $3.85@4.10; winter patents $4.84@5.35; winter low grades $3.75@4. Rye flour steady; fair to good $5@5.25; choice to fancy $5.25@5.50. Buckwheat flour steady at $3.10@3.25 per 100 lbs. Cornmeal steady; fine white and yellow $1.40@1.45; coarse $1.30@1.35; kiln-dried $3.75@3.85; rye easy; No. 2 Western 91c f. o. b. New York.

Wheat—Receipts 171,900 bu.; spot easy; No. 2 red $1.02½ in elevator and $1.03⅛ f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter $1.08 f. o. b. afloat. Under heavy selling pressure, induced by weak cables and tight money, wheat broke 1⅛c per bushel to-day, rallying toward noon on covering of shorts. Final prices were ⅛@½c net lower. December $1.03⅛@1.04⅜, closed at $1.04½; May $1.09⅜@1.10¼, closed at $1.10.

Corn—Receipts 75,725 bu.; spot easy; No. 2, 65⅜c in elevator and 66⅜c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 white 67¼c and No. 2 yellow 66¼c f. o. b. afloat. The option market was lower under disappointing Liverpool cables, good weather, slack demand, and with wheat closing ½@⅝c net lower. December 66¼@66½c, closed at 66½c; May closed at 64c.

Oats—Receipts 53,500 bu.; spot steady; mixed oats, 26@32 lbs., 52c; natural white, 26@32 lbs., 52@54½c; clipped white, 32@40 lbs., 53½@60c.

Hay easy; good to choice $1.10@1.15. Hops quiet; common to choice 1907 crop 13@17c, 1906 crop 6@10c; Pacific coast 1907 crop 9@12c, 1906 crop 5@7c. Hides quiet; Bogota 19@19½c; Central American 19c. Leather steady; acid 25@27½c. Wool steady; domestic fleece 32@35c. Beef steady; family $14.50@15; mess $10@10.50; beef hams $20; packet $11.50@12; city extra India mess $22@23. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies 11@13c; pickled hams 10½@11c. Lard steady; Western prime $8.85@8.95, nominal; refined quiet; continent $9.35; South American $10.25; compound $7.75@8. Pork steady; family $20; short clear $16.50@17.50; mess $16@16.75. Tallow barely steady; city ($2 per pkg.) 5 9-16c; country (pkgs. free) 5⅝@5¾c. Cotton-seed oil weak; prime crude 21c; do yellow 31½c. Petroleum firm; refined New York $8.75; Philadelphia and Baltimore $8.70 f. o. b.; do in bulk $4.95. Rosin quiet; strained, common to good $3.85. Turpentine firm at 48½c. Rice quiet; domestic, fair to extra 2⅞@6⅛c; Japan nominal. Molasses—New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 35@44c.

Metals.—No change was reported in the metal markets to-day in the absence of cables. Tin was reported weak at $30@30.05. Copper continues weak and the market to-day was more or less nominal, with lake quoted at $13.25@13.50, electrolytic at $13@13.25 and casting at $12.75@13. Lead was unchanged at $4.45@4.75 and spelter was weak at $5@5.05. Iron was quiet at recent prices.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Nov. 16.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash 98c; No. 2 hard 98c@$1.01½; December 93¾c; May $1.02⅝@1.02¾. Corn—No. 2 cash 58c; December 50⅝c; May 53⅝c; No. 2 white 58c. Oats—No. 2 cash 44c; No. 2 white 47c; December 44c; May 48⅛c. Poultry—Chickens 8c; springs 9c; turkeys 12c; ducks 9½c; geese 9c. Butter—Creamery 24@29c. Eggs 19½c. Lead $4.35. Spelter $4.92½. Flour dull; red winter patents $4.75@5; extra fancy and straights $4.30@4.65; clear $3.80@4.10. Timothy seed steady at $3.50@4.10. Cornmeal steady at $3. Bran strong; sacked on east track $1.05. Hay unchanged; timothy $11@18; prairie $9@11. Whisky steady at $1.35. Iron cotton ties $1.10. Bagging 11¼c. Hemp twine 11c. Pork unchanged; jobbing $13.25. Lard unchanged; prime steam $8.35. Dry salt meats steady; boxed extra shorts $9.12½; clear ribs $9; short clears $9.25. Bacon steady; boxed extra short $10; clear ribs $9.87½; short clears $10.12½. Receipts—Flour 8,000 bbls.; wheat 56,000 bu.; corn 14,000; oats 18,000. Shipments—Flour 13,000 bbls.; wheat 56,000 bu.; corn 25,000; oats 21,000.

Kansas City.

Kansas City, Nov. 16.—Wheat—Dec. 93⅛c; May 98⅜c; cash: No. 2 hard 92@97½c; No. 2 red 95½@96½c. Corn—December 47⅛c; May 50c; cash: No. 2 mixed 49@52c; No. 2 white 47@52c. Oats—No. 2 white 44½@45c; No. 2 mixed 43½@44c. Butter—Creamery 27c; packing 17c. Eggs firm; extras 24c; firsts 22c. Hay—Choice timothy weak at $11.50@12; choice prairie $9.75@10. Rye 70c. Receipts—Wheat 55,000 bu.; corn 26,000; oats 3,000. Shipments—Wheat 144,000 bu.; corn 6,000; oats 7,000.

Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Nov. 16.—Whisky—Distillers' finished goods steady on basis of $1.35. Butter steady. Eggs firm at 20@28c. Poultry steady; springers 10c; hens 8½c; turkeys 8@13c. Flour quiet; winter family $4@4.10; do fancy $4.35@4.60. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 96@97c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 61@61½c. Oats easy; No. 2 mixed 46½@47c. Rye quiet; No. 2 83c. Lard lower at $8.05@8.25. Bulk meats easy at $8.62½. Bacon easy at $9.62½. Sugar firm; hard refined 4.55@6c.

Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Nov. 16.—Wheat—Dec. $1.03½; May $1; No. 1 hard $1.07⅞@1.08¼; No. 1 Northern $1.06⅛@1.06⅝; No. 2 Northern $1.03⅞@1.04⅛. Flour—First patents $5.40@5.60; second patents $5.30@5.40; first clears $4.50@4.40; second clears $3.50@3.70. Bran in bulk $20.25@20.50.

Duluth.

Duluth, Nov. 16.—Wheat—No. 1 hard $1.07½; No. 1 Northern $1.06; No. 2 Northern $1.03½; December $1.04½; May $1.10¼. Oats—On track 45c. Flax—On track $1.15½; December $1.15½; May $1.22½.

Toledo.

Toledo, Nov. 16.—Clover-seed—Cash $9.35; December $9.40; March $9.62½. Rye—No. 1 80c; No. 2 79c; No. 3 75c; prime timothy $2.20; prime alsike $9.50; December $9.40.

Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Nov. 16.—Barley—No. 2 95c; sample 60@94c.

COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Nov. 16.—The market for coffee futures opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points in keeping with European cables. There was considerable switching from December to later positions, but little outright liquidation, and the market rallied before the close on covering and support from trade interests. The close was steady net unchanged. Sales were reported of 32,750 bags, including December at 5.60c, March at 5.75c and October at 6.10c.

Spot quiet; Rio No. 7, 6c; Santos, November, 7⅝c; mild coffee steady; Cordova 9⅝@13⅛c.

New York Dry Goods.

New York, Nov. 16.—The dry goods market was quiet to-day. Many requests for the cancellation of orders are coming forward from Western cities, notably Chicago, but in many instances merchants are declining to accept them. Prices on most grades are normal.

Manchester Dry Goods.

Manchester, England, Nov. 16.—The financial situation and certain trade embarrassments have imparted much uncertainty to the cloth market, where during the week transactions have been barely up to the average. Although the Indian and Chinese inquiries were almost plentiful, the offers put forward were much below the manufacturers' ideas and only odd sales were made where the manufacturers were willing to make concessions. The Mediterranean and South American trade also was poor. Yarns continued quiet and unchanged. Spinners of fine American cops were encouraged and held out for full rates in view of the higher rate of wages and the agitation in the United States, and although export sales show a slight increase, the total turnover for the week was below the average.

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Will not always be with you, and now, while you are well and earning money, is the time for you to save something out of your earnings. Your money will be absolutely safe with that old, strong and reliable institution,

The Louisville Trust Co.

and will be drawing interest compounded semi-annually, week days, holidays and Sundays; and will be at work for you while you are asleep. Deposits received by mail.

Keep all of your valuable papers and securities in its Fire and Burglar-proof Vaults, the LARGEST and STRONGEST in the city. The cost of a box is very small.

SOUTHWEST CORNER FIFTH AND MARKET.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY

Capital, - - $1,000,000
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Receives money subject to check; pays interest on time and savings deposits, and performs duties in ALL FIDUCIARY CAPACITIES.

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"A Half Century in Louisville."

DEALERS in Green Salted, also Dry Hides, Horse Hides, Sheepskins, Gingseng, Roots, Beeswax, Tallow, Dried Fruit, Wool, Etc. LOUISVILLE, KY.

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Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles $2.75. Circular sent on request.

Good Gloves

For Men.

Fownes' English Cape Walking Gloves, in new brown and tan shades, at $1.50.

"Levy's Special" Cape Gloves—which are also imported goods—in all shades, at $1.25.

Wool Gloves, for men and boys, at 25c to $1.00 a pair.

Levy's Third and Market.

Members Retail Merchants' Association. Railroad Fares Refunded Until Dec. 14.

Courier-Journal.

ALLIED PAINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL LOUISVILLE, KY.

MONDAY....NOVEMBER 18, 1907

PERFECT PLANS FOR BISHOP'S LECTURE

TAKES PLACE AT THE SEELBACH SATURDAY EVENING.

UNDER AUSPICES OF CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL WOMEN.

MISSIONARY RALLY SUNDAY.

Arrangements have been perfected for the lecture to be given in the new ballroom at The Seelbach by the Rt. Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, Bishop of Brazil, next Saturday evening. The lecture is to be under the auspices of the women of Christ Church Cathedral, and Bishop Kinsolving's subject will have to do with Brazil.

On next Sunday afternoon the women of Christ Church Cathedral will have a missionary rally at Macauley's Theater, and Bishop Kinsolving will be one of the speakers on that occasion. Others who will address the missionary meeting are Bishop Francis, of Indianapolis, and Bishop Woodcock, of Louisville.

Those women composing the Executive Committee having charge of arrangements for Bishop Kinsolving's lecture Saturday evening are: Mrs. Meade Robinson, Mrs. Gilmer L. Adams, Mrs. George O. Overbacker, Mrs. Charles E. Craik, Mrs. Charles H. Gibson, Mrs. Robert L. Witherspoon, Mrs. Harry Dumesnil and Mrs. W. G. Hamilton.

The chairmen of the subcommittees appointed in connection with the lecture are: Patronesses, Mrs. Charles H. Gibson; Hall, Mrs. Edwin Hite Ferguson; Complimentary Tickets, Mrs. Harry B. Jabine; Box Office and Tickets, Miss Rosalie Pargny; Ushers, Miss Lucy Barret; Advertising, Mrs. Geo. A. Querbacker; Correspondence, Mrs. Will N. Cox; Press, Mrs. W. G. Hamilton.

The patronesses who have accepted invitations to serve are:

MESDAMES

Mary E. A. Dudley,	Charles E. Craik,
Kate Sharp,	Hampden Zane,
Luke P. Blackburn,	Charles T. Ballard,
John H. Caperton,	S. Thurston Ballard,
W. Meade Robinson,	Jeff. D. Stewart,
Harry Dumesnil,	Charles H. Gibson,
W. G. Hamilton,	Gilmer S. Adams,
G. A. Querbacker,	R. S. Witherspoon,
Edwin H. Ferguson,	Harry B. Jabine,
Percy Semple,	Robert Bomle,
Tevis Goodloe,	Alex. G. Barret,
W. W. Tapp,	Oscar Fenley,
Alvin T. Hart,	Cary Peter,
M. E. Taylor,	Charles G. Sneed,
John M. Robinson,	Geo. S. Danforth,
J. G. McCulloch,	A. G. Robinson,
R. T. Durrett,	P. Wooldridge,
Garvin Bell,	George M. Davie,
Gavin Fulton,	John Pope,
David C. Morton,	Alex. T. Parnsley,
Howard Griswold,	Robert Judge,
Oscar Wilder,	Willis Davis,
W. H. May,	Wm. C. Reamer,
H. H. Thornberry,	J. B. Speed,
R. Baude,	J. Boyd Kennedy,
James S. Barret,	John Hardy,
H. N. Gifford,	John Marshall,
Minnie Fryzee,	Chas. E. Claggett,
William H. Kaye,	Chas. P. Barton,
Ewing Marshall,	Jennie Jacob,
Wm. Davenport,	Arthur Peter,
Emily Davison,	K. Jungbluth, Jr.
Ben. D. Warfield,	J. B. Castleman,
Frank Johnson,	Belle S. Peers,
Sallie L. Gazlay,	Harry C. Grinstead,
J. B. Bangs,	Omar C. Mead,
J. H. M. Morris,	Morton Morris, Jr.
Samuel B. Kirby,	Ernest Sprague,
Sidney B. Hewett,	S. H. Brewer,
S. T. Copeland,	Marshall Turner,
Lee Lewis,	Robert Steele,
Sarah G. Heinsohn,	Charles Slocum,
Walker Benedict,	J. E. Wyrach,
Beverly Nall,	Alfred Pirtle,
James B. Pirtle,	Samuel S. Henning,
Basil W. Duke,	L. D. Pearson,
Thomas P. Jacob,	Spencer Hendry,
John W. Beckley,	John Middleton,
Jack L. Brent,	Alexander Witty,
George Dorn,	Aaron W. Cornwall,
William Cornwall,	Henry Baird,
Harry Bishop,	Lottie Jones,
William Bull,	J. W. E. Bayly,
Charles B. Castner,	W. W. Thompson,
John White,	George H. Taylor,
J. Duff Reed,	Charlton Rogers,
Norborne G. Gray,	Albert Schelk,
Peyton Bethel,	Chester A. Mayer,
Pack Thomas,	M. M. Benton,
C. C. Bickel,	Harriette Audubon,
Steven E. Jones,	Herman Newcomb,
Archie Hamilton,	John M. Atherton,
R. H. Thompson,	John S. White,
Charles E. Morris,	George Breed,
Charles D. Jacob.	

MISSES

Lucie Barret,	Ethel Wilder,
Rosalie Pargny,	Alice White,
Kate W. Smith,	Amelia B. Timberlake,
Sophie Woolley,	
Aline Armstrong,	Fannie C. Anderson,
Mary Short,	Belle Middleton,
Juliet Nold Pirtle,	Florence Beckley,
Addie Bangs,	Mattie White,
Nellie Ward,	Nellie Sneed,
Henrietta Bullitt,	Emily Forman,
Mary O. Gray,	Mattie S. Bonnie,
Susan M. Wright,	Lucy Gray,
Etta Sneed,	Lizette Hast.

OLD AGE CAUSES DEATH OF MRS. MARY CLAGGETT.

After an extended illness Mrs. Mary E. Claggett, seventy-nine years of age, died at the home of her son, R. B. Claggett, Thirty-fifth street and Alford avenue, at 8:40 o'clock yesterday morning. Death was due to the infirmities of age, and came not unexpectedly. Mrs. Claggett had lived in Louisville for a number of years, but was formerly of Hardin county. For the past several years she had lived with her son, R. B. Claggett, who is a clerk for the McCurdy Manufacturing Company. The body will be shipped this morning to Cecilia, Hardin county, the former home place of Mrs. Claggett.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

has been used by Millions of Mothers for their children while Teething for over Fifty Years. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

THEIR OBJECTIONS

May Be Filed Saturday By Property Holders.

MANY COMPLAINTS AS TO SEWER ASSESSMENTS.

IRONWORKS RESUMES OPERATIONS THIS MORNING.

STOOD IDLE FOR LAST WEEK.

Next Saturday property owners of New Albany who have complaints to make concerning the assessment roll for the sewer improvement in that city may file their objections at the office of the Board of Public Works, that date having been fixed on which to hear them. It is expected there will be numerous objections, as a number of the people interested have complained of the manner in which the assessment rolls were made. A large number of property owners have already threatened to resist payment in the courts unless the assessments are so made as to bear equally on all the property owners benefited.

It is asserted by some that, under the present assessment, the cost has been placed on certain properties, while others have been assessed much less amounts. There is no particular objection to either the improvement or the cost, but a number of the property owners feel that the assessment has not been equitably made. Others are positive that the cost has been fairly distributed and that those assessed the smaller amounts will have to pay the difference in making their house connections from the main sewers, which are the greater distance away.

Elks' Social On Wednesday.

New Albany Lodge of Elks will give a ladies' social next Wednesday at the home on Pearl street, which promises to be an enjoyable affair in every particular. No invitations have been sent out excepting to wives, sisters or sweethearts of members, and it will be an Elks' gathering, exclusively. In addition to New Albany people there will be a number of guests from Louisville and Jeffersonville. Addresses will be delivered by Exalted Ruler Jas. W. Dunbar, the Rev. Edmund A. Neville, John W. Gaither and others. Charles B. Scott will introduce the speakers.

In addition there will be an attractive programme, consisting of an original poem by M. C. Thornton, "Love Passing in Review;" a soprano solo, "May Morning," by Miss Ruth Rough; violin solo, Fred Shrader; baritone solo, Dr. Geo. M. Day; cornet solo, E. Roberts, and tenor solo, Dr. Noble F. Mitchell. After the performance there will be a fine lunch served in the banqueting hall, and dancing will be enjoyed until 1 o'clock.

Ironworks Resumes To-day.

After a stoppage in several departments of one week, the Ohio Falls Iron Works, the largest industry in New Albany, will resume operations this morning in every department, affording employment to hundreds of operatives and distributing in wages over $40,000 a month. The mill is crowded with orders, and indications are that its machinery will be moving constantly for many months. It will not, like other manufacturing establishments in the country pay the employes in checks, but will on each payday give them cash for their work, ample arrangements having been made to do so. The other manufacturing establishments of the city are all working full time in every department and the financial flurry felt in other places has had no effect in the active and prosperous little city on the Ohio.

Discussion of Horticultural Subjects.

A meeting will be held in Carnegie Library Hall, New Albany, next Wednesday night at which talks will be made on "Fruit Culture" and "Soil Improvement." The meeting is held under the auspices of the New Albany Commercial Club and the addresses will be made by scientific men sent out by the State Horticultural Society and the Purdue University Experiment Station. The speakers on fruit culture will be C. G. Woodbury, H. H. Swain, W. B. Flick, C. M. Hobbs and W. J. Ritterskamp. Those on soil improvement will be Prof. Arthur Goss, S. D. Conner, W. T. Kelly and J. B. Abbott. Farmers and fruit growers of Floyd county, as well as those living in the city interested in such matters, have been invited to attend the meeting, which will be free, and it is expected that a big crowd will be present.

ITEMS OF INTEREST IN NEW ALBANY.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Whitlock, evangelists, of this city, have been conducting a ten-days' revival meeting in Asbury church, near Cementville.

—James Hollis, of this city, and Miss Sophia Bowman, of St. Joseph, are to be married next Wednesday morning. They will leave immediately after the ceremony on a trip to St. Louis.

—The regular meeting of the Alpha Club will be held next Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Harold Barrett at her home on the Silver Hills, west of the city. Mrs. W. C. Paige will be the leader.

—The Rev. W. M. Elliott, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, is at Greenfield, Ind., assisting in a protracted meeting being held in a Presbyterian church there. He will be at home this week.

—Miss Mary Elizabeth Vernia and John H. Husson, well-known young people of the city, are to be married by the Rev. Charles Curran, the rector, in Holy Trinity Catholic church Thursday, November 28.

—The funeral of Capt. Harrison G. Lamb, an old soldier of the Civil War, took place yesterday afternoon from the Methodist church at Galena, his former home, on the Paoli pike, eight miles north of the city.

—Morris McDonald, general superintendent of the Maine Central, with headquarters at Portland, Me., is here to spend a few days with his mother, Mrs. Sarah McDonald, Bank street, and other relatives.

—The clubs making up the New Albany Basketball League will begin the games December 1 in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, to beg continue thre months. There are four clubs in the league and games will be payed twice a week.

—The body of George Brown, a former resident of this city, who died a few days ago in Florence, Col., arrived here Saturday night and was taken from the Pennsylvania passenger station, where it was placed in the public vault.

—Margaret, the little daughter of Cammie E. Carpenter, died yesterday at the family home, on the Corydon pike, west of the city. The funeral will be held this afternoon at St. Mary's-on-the-Knobs church, in Lafayette township.

—A telephone alarm from the residence of Evan Prosser, 1408 East Spring street, called out the firemen at noon yesterday. It was caused by a mass of coals falling out the grate, and the only damage done was to a rug, which was partially burned.

—A bazar will be held by the women of Mt. Tabor Presbyterian church Tuesday and Wednesday, November 26 and 27, and on Thanksgiving Day they will serve a fine turkey dinner at the Grant Line Hall. The proceeds will be applied to church purposes.

—A meeting of the Y. M. C. A. members interested in wrestling or boxing will be held at the gymnasium next Wednesday night, when it is proposed to organize a club. An experienced instructor will be engaged and the club will meet one evening of each week.

—The Rev. W. B. Grimes, pastor of the Main-street Methodist church, this city, will deliver an address at the meeting of the Falls Cities Methodist Preachers Association, to be held in Jeffersonville this morning. He will have for his subject, "Character Building."

—Christopher C. H. Kerns, an old soldier of Company C, Fiftieth Indiana volunteers, died a few days ago at his home near Laconia, twenty-five miles southwest of this city, of chronic rheumatism, after a long illness. He was sixty-five years old and leaves a family.

—The voters of Georgetown township will hold an election December 6 for the purpose of voting on a proposition to build a turnpike road east and west across the township to the Harrison county line. The proposed road will be more than seven miles long and will cost nearly $20,000.

—The Accomacs, of this city, and the Charlestown team played an interesting game of football at the fair grounds in that place Saturday afternoon and the Accomacs were the winners, the score being 5 to 0. The Accomacs and the Apollos, of Jeffersonville, will play a game on Glenwood Field Thanksgiving afternoon, closing the season.

—The petit jury of the Floyd Circuit Court, which was excused a few days ago, will reconvene to-morrow and there will be a number of jury trials during the week. The October term of the Circuit Court will be in session until December 23, when court will adjourn until the January term, which begins the second Monday of that month.

—Several prominent Democrats of this city will leave for Lafayette this morning to attend the banquet given there to-night by the Jackson Club. Leading Democrats from every section of the State will be present and the Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan will deliver the principal address, which will be the keynote for the campaign of next year.

—Contracts will be made, at the meeting of the County Commissioners the first Monday of next month, for the services of a county attorney, secretary of the county Board of Health, physicians for the county jail and county asylum and for the various townships and janitor for the courthouse for a year. Supplies for county institutions will also be contracted for for the year.

—The Rt. Rev. Joseph M. Francis, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Indiana, will be here next Sunday and confirm a class of adults in St. Paul's Episcopal church. The rector, the Rev. Edmund A. Neville, has been conspicuous for his zeal and diligence, and this makes the third class for confirmation he has furnished the bishop within the last nine months.

—The postal authorities will put in opration the first Monday of next month Postal Route No. 4, out of Georgetown, ten miles north of this city. The route makes a circuit of twenty-five miles, serving 530 people. It runs east of Horticultural Hall, Edwardsville, north to Galena and thence to Greenville and Bradford, returning to Georgetown. Isaac Kellar has been appointed the carrier.

—The evangelistic convention, which has been held in the Advent Christian church in Silver Grove, since last Thursday, closed last night. A series of revival meetings will begin in that church tonight under the direction of the pastor, the Rev. P. L. Sweaney, who will be assisted in the services by Elder John P. Curry, of Boston, one of the leading evangelists of the Advent Christian Church.

—Considerable complaint is being made by farmers living near the city of depredation committed by nunters, and they threaten to file complaints against any trespassing. They say that the hunters have a difficulty in distinguishing between a quail and a chicken, and in several instances the family cow, peacefully grazing in the pasture, has been peppered with bird shot No. 1 by reckless sportsmen firing at quail or attempting to turn over a rabbit.

—A class of six candidates will be initiated by Louisville Lodge of Elks next Friday night, November 22, at the hall of New Albany Lodge, on Pearl street, this city. Recently Louisville Lodge had its lodge room destroyed by fire, and under the laws of the order initiations must be held in legally constituted lodge rooms. Invitations have been extended to New Albany and Jeffersonville lodges to attend the initiations, and it is expected there will be a big crowd present. After the work a social session will be held.

—Extensive preparations are being made by the congregation of the First Presbyterian church to celebrate the week beginning December 7, the ninetieth anniversary of the institution of the church. During the week it is expected that as many as possible of the old membership will attend the services, and addresses will be made by a number of ministers from other cities. Among those who will journey here to be with the congregation of the old church will be the Rev. Dr. J. W. Clokey, of Troy, O., who was for twenty-five years its pastor.

—A charity ball will be given at Maennerchor Hall the night of December 6 by the girls of the Dinner Club, twelve in number. From 8 to 9:30 o'clock there will be a concert and one-act comedy, "Six Cups of Chocolate," which will be given by six members of the club. After the play and concert the floors will be cleared and there will be dancing until midnight. The proceeds of the entertainment will be applied to the purchase of coal for the poor of the city. The club has always been noted for its generosity and its prompt contributions to charitable objects.

—Castle Shalott, No. 603, Knights of King Arthur, will give its second annual banquet at the Hotel Ashland next Thursday night. Charles A. Lehmann, Jr., will act as toastmaster. Responses will be made to toasts by the Rev. Hamilton A. Hymes, pastor of Grace Presbyterian church, Evansville, formerly of the Second Presbyterian church, this city, and by W. C. Paige, who will respond to the toast, "The Twentieth Century Knight." The membership of Castle Shalott is composed of young men of the Second Presbyterian church, and it was organized by the Rev. Dr. Hymes.

CHURCH CHOIR

PLANS INTERESTING MUSICALE FOR TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Programme Will Be Carried Out In Zion Reformed Church.

An interesting musicale will be given to-morrow evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, by the choir of the Zion Reformed church. The programme, which is to be carried out in the church auditorium, is as follows:

A Sunset Melody—Charles Vincent.
"The Fining Pot Is For Silver," from "The Holy City"—Gaul, choir.
"O, Shining Light"—Spencer Adams, Mr. George Reibert.
'Cello Solo, "Traeumerei"—Schumann, Mr. Carl Zahn.
"Lift Thine Eyes," from "Elijah"—Mendelssohn, Miss Laura Kriete, Miss Martha Kriete, Mr. Edward Kraus.
Soprano Solo—Selected, Miss Mabel Meyers.
Violin Solo—Selected, Miss Stella Roberts; accompanist, Mrs. Rudolph.
"Praise Ye," from "Attil la"—Verdi, Miss Stella Bauman, Mr. George Reibert, Mr. Alvin Hase.
"The Good Shepherd"—Vandewater, Miss Clara Kohnhorst.
"The Vesper Stars"—George B. Nevin, Mr. Edward Kraus, Mr. Otto Davis, Mr. Theodore Kriete, Mr. James Clark.
"Great and Marvelous Are Thy Works," from "The Holy City"—Gaul, choir.
Postlude in E flat—Frank N. Abernathy.

MISS EMMA KRAFT DIES AT ST. JOSEPH'S INFIRMARY.

Miss Emma Kraft, daughter of Michael Kraft, a shoemaker of 2102 Maple street, died yesterday morning at 2:30 o'clock at St. Joseph's Infirmary. Death was due to a complication of diseases. She had been ill for about four weeks. Miss Kraft was twenty-four years of age and is survived by her parents and two sisters. The funeral services will be held at the residence to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock and at 2 o'clock from the Salem Reformed church. The interment will be in Cave Hill cemetery.

BUGGY OVERTURNS AND OCCUPANTS SUFFER INJURY.

While out riding yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock Capt. John Oyler, a pilot, living near the waterworks, and Walter Constance, a bookkeeper for the Peaslee-Gaulbert Company, were thrown from the buggy and painfully injured. They were driving along the levee at the foot of Third avenue, when the horse became frightened and started to run. Both men were thrown out. The horse was caught about a block away. The buggy was badly damaged. Although painful, the injuries suffered by the men were slight.

COLLECT TAXES

Order Given To Treasurer of Clark County.

MR. PHIPP DIDN'T WANT TO HURT ANYBODY'S FEELINGS.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT JEFFERSONVILLE WATER COMPANY.

PRAISE FOR REFORMATORY.

Isaac G. Phipps, of Jeffersonville, Treasurer of Clark county, Indiana, has received two letters from the State Board of Tax Commissioners calling his attention to the crusade that has been inaugurated for the collection of delinquent taxes. Not desiring to distress any person more than he was compelled to, Mr. Phipps took no active steps on the receipt of the first letter, but the second one is more urgent, and, in fact, is little less than a command that steps must be taken at once, and that no stone must be left unturned to see that every cent of revenue that can be is collected.

The State Board of Tax Commissioners has found that the several County Treasurers in Indiana are carrying on the books delinquent taxes amounting approximately to $2,000,000, which could be put to good use if collected. The law makes it the duty of the State Board of Tax Commissioners to see that all taxes due the State are paid, and to enforce the penalties prescribed by any revenue law of the State for the disobedience of its provisions.

In the last letter received by Treasurer Phipps he is warned that it is his duty to make a diligent effort to collect all of the delinquent taxes on his books, and after he has failed to reach some of those who persist in not paying, he must lay the cases before the Prosecuting Attorney of the Clark Circuit Court, who by litigation may attach property or garnishee wages.

Treasurer Phipps will begin at once to carry out the instructions he has just received.

AFTER WATER COMPANY.

City and Citizens of Jeffersonville Demand Better Service.

The proposed improvement of East Seventh street, Jeffersonville, by the building of a sewer, will also necessitate the laying of gas pipes and water mains for a considerable distance, and it is believed by many that this will bring about an issue in the controversy between the city and the Jeffersonville Water Supply Company by which the question of declaring the franchise of the water company forfeited if the corporation refuses to lay the mains, it being held that under the terms of the grant it can be compelled to do so or retire from the field.

The city and some of the larger consumers have been holding up the bills presented by the water company, on the ground the service is not what it should be, and for this reason the corporation is in a bad way for money. The city is now compelling the water company to lay a few squares of pipe on East Maple street while a sewer is being put in, but to do this the city was compelled to advance one quarter's water rent, nearly $1,700, but it is officially given out that no money will be forthcoming for the new work. In this way it is believed the water company can be driven to do something.

At the Indiana Reformatory the water rent is not being paid on account of the bad service, and a few days ago, it is claimed, the inmates could not be bathed because there was not sufficient water to do so. Many of the private consumers are up in arms on account of the quality of the water, that of one part of the city being as clear as crystal, while those living south of Chestnut street are compelled to use mud.

SYSTEM NEAR PERFECT.

Judge Solomon, of Sweden, Commends Reformatory.

Photographs of the trade schools of the Indiana Reformatory, at Jeffersonville, are to be used in illustrating a book written by Judge Harrold Solomon, of Stockholm, Sweden, who spent several months in America visiting the penal and correctional institutions, with a view of studying their workings. Judge Solomon is connected with one of the higher courts of Sweden, and after visiting nearly every penal and correctional institution in this country, came to the conclusion that the system in vogue at the Indiana Reformatory was the nearest a perfect one. He has written a letter to Supt. W. H. Whittaker, and has asked for photographs, telling what he desired to do with them. They have been forwarded to him.

Advance copies of Judge Solomon's book, which is one of about 300 pages, in the form of proof sheets, are out, but, of course, have not yet been illustrated. One of these was sent to Supt. Whittaker, but being in the Swedish language, could not be read by him. There are several Swedes in the institution, and one was finally found who said he could translate the book into English, and it was turned over to him. In a few days he had the work done, and, so far as Supt. Whittaker could tell, the translation was correct, but to be on the safe side he sent the book and the translation to an expert in New York, who said the work was well done.

Still being fearful there might be some mistake, Supt. Whittaker decided to send the translation to the author and have him pass on its correctness. He has also asked the privilege of using the translation as a serial story in the Reflector, the weekly paper published at the institution. If this is granted, the story will be printed according to book measure and a number of copies will be bound, and it is likely duplicates of the photographs sent Judge Solomon will be used in illustrating the Indiana Reformatory edition.

NOTES OF THE NEWS FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

—J. S. Wilson, whose home is in New Albany, had one finger mashed off and another nearly so while at work in the car works blacksmith shop yesterday morning. He was attended by Dr. D. C. Peyton and sent home.

—Irvin Perry, the oldest son of Thomas W. Perry, City Treasurer, was removed to the Deaconess Hospital yesterday and is in a serious condition from an attack of typhoid fever. Another son and a daughter are also ill of fever.

—On account of the unsettled condition of prices on turkeys it has not been decided what meat will be fed the inmates of the Indiana Reformatory on Thanksgiving, but they will be given an extra good dinner of some kind.

—Under the auspices of Purdue University a farmers' institute will be held at Otisco, Charlestown township, next Friday and Saturday. Instructors of wide reputation will be sent to the meeting by the management of the college.

—The monthly meeting of the Falls Cities Methodist Episcopal Ministers' League will be held at Wall-street church this morning and an address will be delivered by the Rev. W. B. Grimes, of New Albany, on "Character Building."

—Benjamin H. Parker, the brakeman who was hurt at Christy a few days ago and at the time believed to be fatally injured, is now considered out of danger, but is still at Mercy Hospital, to which institution he was brought from Scottsburg.

—The Jefferson Club, which is composed of a number of society young men of this city, will give a series of two minstrel performances at Spieth's Theater Wednesday and Thursday night. Some of the leading young women of the city will also take part.

—Although a number of road supervisors are to be elected in this county on December 14, not an announcement has been made by any candidate that he will seek the position. It is not believed those now in office will have opposition, except in a few road districts.

—Col. J. M. Marshall, who was called before the retiring board a week ago, is still in Washington and it is not known when he will return. Neither is it known what the result of his trip will be. On his return home he will take rooms at the Galt House, Louisville.

—All of the inmates of the Indiana Reformatory who were not sick or engaged at duties they could not leave, were lined up on the drill ground yesterday and a large picture of them was taken by Al Piers. In all there are more than 1,100 faces in the photograph.

—The November term of the Clark Circuit Court will be convened this morning and the grand jury will be sworn in. The petit jury will report on Wednesday, on which day the case of the State of Indiana against Xenia Stewart, colored, who is charged with murder, will be called.

—For the third time the big cars on the traction line are being re-equipped with registers indicating whether cash or tickets have been given in payment of fares. The shrill whistles are being taken off of the cars and more musical ones are being substituted. It is said the latter change is being made to save air.

—Charles K. Zollman, who is serving his second term as Prosecuting Attorney, has been asked by a number of friends to make the race for the Democratic nomination of Joint Senator from the counties of Clark, Scott and Jennings, but has not given a definite answer. He was formerly Representative to the State Legislature from this county.

—The venerable William S. Jacobs today will celebrate the eighty-fourth anniversary of his birth in a quiet way at his home on East Chestnut street. He is a native of Utica township, but has lived in this city nearly all his life. He has no children living and his only direct descendant is Mrs. Prather Ferguson, who who is now located at Waco, Texas, and is a granddaughter.

—Mrs. Sarah A. Wilson, who was the widow of U. B. Wilson, died at her home, 714 Ohio avenue, Saturday evening after an illness of six weeks. She was born in Ohio February 14, 1836, and her maiden name was McCreary. A good part of her life had been spent in this city. Mrs. Wilson is survived by one son, James Wilson, of Louisville, and three daughters, Miss Katie Wilson, of this city; Mrs. Peter Boggs, of Columbus, Ind., and Mrs. Louis Shirley, of Hamilton, O.

ALDERMANIC

COMMITTEES TO BE NAMED TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Lower Board President Not Yet Ready To Make Announcements.

William Heyburn, president of the Board of Aldermen, will name his standing committees at the meeting of the General Council to be held to-morrow night. It is not likely that Isadore Forst, president of the lower board, will be ready to name his committees. He said yesterday that he thought it would be a week from to-morrow before he is ready.

"I don't want to make any mistakes," he said.

In the upper board an opinion from Judge A. E. Richards, City Attorney, bearing on the right of the General Council to pass an ordinance providing for the rebounding of the twelve wards of the city, and outlining the best method for accomplishing this, will be read. The opinion was called for by resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen at the initial meeting of the Republican General Council.

COMMITTEES

SCHOOL BOARD PRESIDENT TO NAME THEM TO-NIGHT.

Little Else of Interest Scheduled To Come Before Trustees.

When the Louisville School Board, as at present constituted, meets to-night George H. Wilson, the newly-elected president, will name his standing committees. He will also name a committee to investigate the charges preferred by the attorney of George D. Schafer against Dr. R. E. Galvin to the effect that Dr. Galvin was not fairly elected and has no right to a seat in the School Board.

"I shall not announce the names of those to compose my standing committees until 8 o'clock to-morrow night," said Mr. Wilson yesterday afternoon. "Outside of the naming of these committees, there will be little of interest accomplished at the meeting."

JEFFERSONVILLE LAYMEN NOT BEHIND OTHER CITIES IN THE GOOD THEY UNDERTAKE

Wesley Brotherhood of Wall-Street Church Now Taking Religious Census of the City.

The men connected with several of the churches in Jeffersonville have recently taken on a new lease of life, and are rivaling the women in their activities. Both the First Presbyterian church and Wall-street Methodist Episcopal church, in that city, have strong organizations of men, the former known as the Presbyterian Brotherhood and the latter as the Wesley Brotherhood. The latter expects to be represented at the National Convention at Trinity church, Louisville, this week by almost its entire membership of eighty-five.

Of this number fifteen were added at an interesting [illegible] held Thursday night at Wall-stret church, in Jeffersonville, when the Brotherhood gave a reception for the members of the church, which was attended by over 500, and was one of the best affairs of the kind ever given. Every detail of the work was carried out by the brotherhood. The same organization is now, through six committees, taking a religious census of the city, with a view of finding unattached persons, members of Methodist churches, who have drifted away, and the names of children not attending any Sunday-school. The census will be taken this week.

The Presbyterian Brotherhood is preparing to hold its annual banquet at the church on November 22. Dr. J. S. Howk, pastor of the First church, in Jeffersonville, is just home from the national convention at Cincinnati, which was attended by 1,000 delegates. The model constitution of the National Brotherhood was based upon the form of organization which was adopted four or five years ago by Dr. Howk in organizing a society of men in his own church.

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Houston, Tex., and return	32.00
San Antonio, Tex., and return	32.00
El Paso, Tex., and return	38.50

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S. E. Corner Fourth and Market.

CONTINUED GROWTH.

The Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company, Incorporated, has issued statement of its business for the year ending Oct. 31, 1907, and the increase in the number of its subscribers is shown as follows:

Number Subscribers November 1, 1906	160,847
Number added during year	48,657
Number discontinued	39,422
Net Increase	9,235
Total number subscribers	170,082

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Courier-Journal Counting Room Courier-Journal Building, First Floor.	1340	Main 1340
Courier-Journal Reporters' Room Courier-Journal Building, Second Floor.	276	Main 276
Courier-Journal Managing Editor Courier-Journal Building, Second Floor.	276	Main 276
Times Reporters' Room	121	Main 4580
Times Reporters' Room Second Floor, Courier-Journal Building.	4613	Main 4581
Times Managing Editor, R. W. Brown Second Floor, Courier-Journal Building.	6683	Main 121
Times Editor-in-Chief, W. B. Haldeman Room 210, Paul Jones Building.		Main 880
Times Counting Room Courier-Journal Building, First Floor.	5590	Main 4540
Circulation Department—Both Papers Room 213, Paul Jones Building.	5081	Main 4560
Circulation Department—Both Papers Courier-Journal Building, First Floor.	8222	Main 4550
Mailing Department—Both Papers Courier-Journal Building, Basement.	240	Main 269

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